

AN OPEN LETTER

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. Cortelyou:—I wish to direct your attention to a practice now in vogue in several bureaus of the executive departments of colonizing or Jim Crowing the colored clerks. While visiting the departments on business, in passing certain rooms my attention has been attracted by groups of colored clerks, whose number was altogether out of proportion to the number of white clerks in the same room. Upon inquiry I found that in some instances, out of a number of twenty or more clerks, as many as fifteen were colored, while the few white clerks in the room were acting as chiefs, sub-chiefs or overseers, as it were. In other cases all of the clerks in certain rooms are colored. This practice obtains in certain bureaus of the Interior, Treasury and War Departments, where colored clerks are principally employed. Moreover, there are some offices in the executive departments where it is understood that no clerk need apply except laborers and messengers, and in the assignment of the chief clerks and bureau officers respect this unjust ostracism. It is needless to say that these unjust discriminations are distasteful to the colored clerks, who have withheld their protests on account of the fact that such protests would meet with indifference or such form of punishment as the officials could inflict. It is unfortunate that the question of labor should be raised in the Civil Service of the Government. The colored clerks entered the service under the same conditions as did the whites. Indeed, if I am not greatly mistaken, the colored clerks have greater difficulty in being certified and, after certification, is being selected than do the whites. This difficulty arises solely from the prejudice entertained by bureau officers against colored clerks. In past years not so much discrimination was shown against colored clerks. As a rule, the officers were fair-minded—of the "stalwart" Republican stripe, and free from the influence of Southern negro phobias—who, instead of placing stumbling-blocks in the way of striving, deserving colored people, exhibited a fairness and Christian benevolence by rendering every reasonable assistance calculated to advance the cause of humanity and lift all classes of citizens to the plane of civil and political equality. But now, if implied by the meanest and most despicable traits of human nature, many bureau officers and their understrappers are pandering to race prejudice and humiliating in every manner the colored clerks under their charge. There seems to be a desire to emphasize Tillmanism and to destroy the good effects which the practice of the principles of Republicanism have produced and to substitute in their stead the worst form of tyranny. The discriminations to which I have referred are the more unfortunate because just now the Republicans are seemingly opposed to invidious race distinctions, and because the circulation of the facts among colored voters would hardly tend to produce profitable political results—at least for the Republican party. I am a Republican, anxious that the principles of the party shall find their true expression in a fair policy and that the party shall be kept in power. I am doing my share as a citizen and an editor to do this. But I confess that arguments and protestations in favor of the Republican party will carry but little weight with colored voters when they observe in the Civil Service of the Government, as well as elsewhere, at this time, the most unjust and unwarrantable discriminations on account of color. In the name of fairness and all that appeals to enlightenment and genuine Republicanism, I protest against the race discriminations in the Departments, and ask that the matter be rigidly investigated and remedied.

Yours for the success of the Republican party and the application of its principles and doctrines.

A few days ago a colored boy was sent to take an appointment in the Pension Office, and the moment it was ascertained that he was colored he was told that his place had just been filled. Very soon thereafter a colored man who had passed the Civil Service examination was notified to come to work in the War Department, and when he presented himself for appointment he was also told that his place had just been filled. Now, Mr. Chairman, what do you expect from the colored voters at the next election? Since my last publication, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has taken the hint, and colored applicants certified from the Civil Service Commission are being accepted at the Bureau, but the

"Jim Crow" corner and other discriminations continue to exist. An investigation of that department and a few others I have named will no doubt disclose a few irregularities. The colored voters throughout this country will think for themselves, Mr. Chairman, and if they should do some independent voting you certainly will not blame them. Will you kindly take this matter up with the President and remedy existing evils, and oblige, yours for justice and fair-play,

The Editor of The Bee.

TESTING THE GRANDFATHER

Secretary Taft's declaration at Greenboro that schemes to disfranchise the negroes without excluding whites would not stand the test of the Fifteenth Amendment, has given new importance to the efforts making to test the Grandfather Clause.

The Afro-American Council, which meets in New York next October, has for its first task the preparation and requisite financial support of a case to test the Grandfather Clause, so directly that the Federal Supreme Court can not evade it.

The meeting held in New York last week for the purpose of interesting negroes in this work should be followed by similar meetings wherever negro audiences can provide the means to further this work. Irritating political agitation is of no avail in an issue like this. What is needed, and all that is needed is the careful legal preparation of a case which will test the question, whether it is possible, under the constitution to apply a test which works only by one race instead of one which is applied to all American citizens alike.—Philadelphia Press.

The above speaks for itself, and coming from Ex-Postmaster General Smith is worthy of double consideration. The Afro-American Council has arranged with the One Cent Savings Bank, Nashville, Tenn., as a repository for the "Hundred Thousand Dollar Defense Fund."

The Council meets in New York, October 9, 10, 11. Bishop A. Walters, president, and Rev. L. G. Jordan, D.D., the general secretary, are both busily engaged pushing plans to make this one of the most important meetings ever held by the race. Dr. Jordan, the secretary, is mailing 10,000 appeals to members in London are worse than some of the race, and he believes they will be able to report \$5,000 to the New York meeting.

There are 100,000 automobiles registered in the United States. An association for the protection of colored women was organized August 4 and the following officers elected:

George White, president; Mrs. O. Curtis, first vice-president; Julia Layton, second vice-president; Lewis B. Moore, third vice-president; Kelly Miller, treasurer; Mrs. Charles C. Darwin, recording secretary; Miss Coralie Cooke, corresponding secretary.

The society will appoint an agent to meet all incoming trains and see that colored women who are strangers in the city are properly taken care of.

157,000 models at the Patent Office will soon be sold at auction.

OLD TIME FARMIN'

Boys, I know when dar was money made at working on de farm,

When de seasons dey was eleven winters cole and summers warm,

When dey uster use de cradles and dem droppin' wheat de dooze,

Dey would keep er feller hustlin' till 'was time ferra him ter snooze.

Farmers den ud pay two dollars an'er half fer cuttin' wheat,

An' it makes my mouf run water thinkin' what dey had ter eat,

Dey'd hab snaps and Irish pertaters, boiled with ham an' noodle soup,

Chickens stued an' chickens fried, an' chickens waitin' in de coop.

When dey's done day'll pass de sider, an' good ole jug ob wine,

An' de hands ud get round and drink, until their eyes 'ud shine;

Den dey'd file out to de wheat field an' de boys 'ud start a race,

Supper obber den dey'd cut till darkness stared em in de face,

Tell you den it was wuf livin' in de country on de farm,

Speculie in dem long cole winters settin' by dem log fires warm,

Listenin' to de ole folks tellin' how dey did in slavery time,

Or perhaps you'd jine de chorus ob some sweet fermilar rhyme.

Tell you what de times am nuffin like de times dat uster be,

People's all a gettin' lazy 'pendin' on machinery,

An' der half am pinein' slowly fer de want ob exercise;

Sho' by 'tis a truful saying, dese young folks aint none too wise.

J. Conway Jackson.

Look out for Edgray or the Black Heir.

What I Saw And Heard

The Niagara Movement convened at Harpers Ferry Thursday morning. There was a large and representative crowd present. I don't know what will be done except to resolute and declare.

I am in favor of the organization getting together. The Afro-American Council seems to be getting down to business. Now if some one doesn't sell out there is no doubt that its work will be effective.

I understand that the Record is for sale. Dr. Lampton is anxious to sell if he can obtain his price. It is now printed by contract. The colored printers have all been dismissed and a firm on the avenue is getting the paper out. Dr. Lampton has become thoroughly disgusted with colored printers. His magnificent office is a genuine pie. It will take a century to separate his type. Colored printers will not take proper care of your office. The Washington World is struggling for existence. No one can sympathize with an editor but an editor. In many instances the editor must be the editor, business manager and collector.

There seems to be some misunder-

Cheynew Summer School

WORK OF THE EDUCATORS.

WORK OF PROF. H. M. BROWN. RACE-UNITY ASKED AND FAULTS POINTED OUT

Cheyney, Pa., August 3, 1906.

There is no problem confronting Southern educational interest more difficult than that of providing competent men and women for the work of teaching. This is especially true of colored teachers. The Institute for Colored Youth, Cheyney, Pa., now engaged in the second session of its Summer School work, is contributing its part in a most effective way in the solution of this problem. The Board of Managers, composed of the Society of Friends, together with the Principal, Prof. Hugh M. Brown, has analyzed the situation and offer in the regular and Summer School courses a program of studies so organized as to meet the present practical needs of Southern schools.

It is realized that poorly equipped teachers, teachers who have dealt with mere book abstractions and who have not studied with a view to meet the demands that will be made upon them in

ment of skill to graphically represent some phase of the subjects taught.

To know the subjects is one thing; to know how to teach them is another. To this end two professional courses are given, one in Primary Methods and one in General Pedagogy. Miss Emma F. G. Merritt has the work in Primary Methods. Miss Merritt is a product of the Washington schools, an apostle of the late Colonel Parker, and at present a supervisor of primary work in the schools of Washington, D. C. It is most interesting to watch the little folks under her guidance as they make connection between home and school life through the subjects taught. The lessons are worked out in such a way that the teachers can see not what some one says can be done, but what some one actually does.

The course in General Pedagogy is taught by Mr. H. E. Wharton, Principal of Public School No. 113, Baltimore, Md. Mr. Wharton is intimately associated with the educational interests of his home city. He specialized in pedagogy at the Summer School of the Teachers' College, Columbia University. In this course the fundamentals of method and the point of view of psychology necessary to a proper study of the child and the bringing of him in the right relation to the subject matter of instruction are given.

The Nature Study is under Miss Hallie E. Queen, who specialized in this work in Cornell University. This work has everything in its favor. The school is favored by nature in as much as hills, valleys, streams, birds and animals are in abundance to be used for first hand study. In the regular course each young man and woman has his garden, wherein to plant his crop and to watch its growth through germination to fruition.

The course in Domestic Science is taught by Miss Elida Metzler, a graduate of Pratt Institute, a school famous for the training it gives in work of this kind. As the name of the course indicates it is an actual application of the science of domestic life. Notwithstanding this department is only two years old, it has reached the degree of perfection that attracts the attention of all who visit the school. The course in no sense is restricted to giving receipts for toothsome delicacies and to discussions of nourishing properties of foods. These, of course, have their place, but girls specializing in cooking do more. They give actual service in managing the dining hall, in keeping store room blanks, in arranging the daily menu and in selecting the dietary which in this school has won a reputation for variety, economy and wholesomeness.

The History course is under Mr. A. O. Stafford who specialized at Teachers' College, Columbia University, and who is the author of a book of fables soon to be issued by the American Book Company. Here we have history presented in its proper perspective. Mr. Stafford has also given much attention to industrial history by way of correlation with Manual Training.

The course in Domestic Art, taught by Miss Sara Richardson is equally praiseworthy. This young woman has had two years' training in Drexel Institute. She is in the advance department of this work in the Institute for Colored Youth and is especially apt in her art. The same principal of method holds here as elsewhere. No dressmaker can become an efficient practical worker who has not an opportunity to make dresses; not for models are these dresses made, but for people in the neighborhood who present a variety of tastes and physical forms.

If students are to be prepared to do the world's work, some of that work must be brought into the school. Changed conditions of social life brings about changed conditions of school life. The work of the educator is to know these changes and to prepare the student to meet them. Manual Training seems to be a phase of this new life. For this course, under the direction of Mr. L. V. Moore and Miss R. Mabel Moorman, ample provision is made. Mr. Moore is a product of Hampton Institute from which school he has imbibed much of his spirit and zeal for work. He completed his course in the Summer School of the Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Miss Moorman is an advance student in the Domestic Art course and has passed the examination for advance sewing in the schools of New York State. Raffle and reed work, paper cutting and cord work, card board construction, cord work and bench work are the subjects that make up this course. These subjects have much interest for the teachers. Long after the bell has announced the closing of work, teachers may be seen working on a hat or a basket or making some other useful domestic article.

This school opens September 4th, under the supervision of Prof. Hugh M. Brown, one of the best educators in the world. He is a polished gentleman and a scholar of which any one would be proud.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

BY MISS MATHEW L. CHASE.

The program issued by the recent Negro Educational congress did not contain one picture of a church, hall or school house used by or owned by negroes of the District of Columbia. Are there none?

The Baptist Record of Richmond, Va., says "a number of unfortunate circumstances entered the Congress at Washington, D. C., last week."

The Metropolitan Weekly Gazette contains an elaborate program of the 50th Annual Session of the Mt. Olive Missionary Baptist Association to be held September 6-9, 1906.

The Covington Advocate asks the same question that we asked some time ago, "The Y. P. C. and E. Congress, is it a 'Young People's Congress'?"

Mr. Charles M. Ferguson, Deputy Collector of Customs for San Antonio, who died at his home on the 21st of last month, was one of the leading Republicans of Texas. The Texas papers pay glowing tributes to his memory.

The Quakers of North Carolina, with Friends from other States, held their 20th Yearly Meeting last week at Guilford College, which is the central point of the friends in the State.

Mr. Jere A. Brown, of Cleveland, O., United States Immigrant Inspector, is now stationed at Detroit.

Prof. Chas. H. Frye, former superintendent of the Chicago Normal School of Chicago, returned to that city last Sunday, his home, after an absence of 31 years. One of the first things he did after arriving home was to give his wife fifty \$100 bills.

Governor Magoon, of Panama advised the State Department last Monday of the arrest of 13 men on the isthmus, charged with plotting to kill President Amador and overthrow the republic.

Monsignor Falconio, American representative of Pope Pious X, was tendered a reception at the residence of Bishop Schinner last Sunday night, Superior, Wis. Over 1,000 invitations were issued.

The international automobile race over the arduous course at Bastogne, Belgium, began last Monday.

The 52d Annual Convention of the International Typographical Union convened last Monday at Colorado Springs, Col. About 300 delegates were present who represented 45,000 union printers.

Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, New York, and Prof. John William Burgess, dean of that university, had luncheon with Emperor William at Cassel last Sunday.

The Indiana National Guard at Ind, consisting of three regiments of infantry, two batteries of artillery, a signal corps and a hospital corps, went into camp this week.

It is said at Tangier that the Sultan expects to transfer the capital from Fez to Morocco City.

Thomas H. Haines, a locomotive engineer, has been nominated for Congress by the Socialist Congressional Convention for the 10th District of Tennessee.

King Edward received at Buckingham Palace this week three Canadian Indian chiefs in their picturesque dress. The second annual reunion of the army of the Philippine Islands convened at Des Moines, Iowa, this week.

George R. Kootz, an employee of the Bureau of Engraving, who has been holding a position in the bureau for a number of years died in this city this week.

Dr. William E. Chancellor, superintendent of schools of Patterson, N. J., has been chosen superintendent of the local schools.

It is said that the revolted police at Aracajo, capital of the State of Sergipe, Rio Janeiro, have compelled the governor and vice-governor to resign.

John A. Cooke, former clerk of the Circuit Court of Chicago, who was found guilty of irregularities, in handling the funds of the office, has been sentenced to an indeterminate term, not to exceed five years in the penitentiary.

The Methodist Episcopal Publishing Company of Baltimore, Md., has fallen into the hands of a receiver. The court appointed Mr. McCord as receiver.

The next Conference of the International League of Woman Suffragists will be held in Holland during the year 1908.

Mrs. A. V. Chase will introduce a new story in The Bee at the conclusion of the one that is now running, entitled Edgray or the Black Heir.

Wanted at The Bee Office—Two or three collectors. Call at once.

Wanted—Two newspaper agents and collectors. Liberal salary paid.

Any boy can make from ten to fifteen dollars per week on The Bee.

FROM LOG CABIN TO U. S. TREASURY.



MR. VERNON.
William T. Vernon, of Kansas, the new colored register of the United States Treasury, Register Vernon was born 35 years ago in a log cabin near Lebanon, Ohio. His parents, still living, were slaves. At 15 young Vernon entered Lincoln Institute, at Jefferson City, Mo. He worked his way through college, doing janitor's work. In 1896 he assumed charge of Western University, at Quindaro, Kas., with one teacher and half a dozen students. When he left to assume his present duties the institution had 14 teachers, 200 students, 130 acres of land and \$75,000 worth of buildings.

standing between the followers of Editor Fortune and some others. Editor Fortune is having a delightful time in the wilds of West Virginia.

By the way, Col. Phil Waters will be in town next week.

My old friend Will Pillard will go to Atlanta, Ga., next week. Rumor has it that he has his eye on a Southern belle. I am of the opinion that Will is not certain what he wants. He is one of the popular men in town.

I was amused last week. I could not help giving vent to my thoughts. My friend, Thomas L. Jones, decided all at once to take a trip to Bealton, Va. He has been keeping bachelor's hall for two weeks, which has made him somewhat lonesome.

Bishop Alexander Waters will do all in his power to consolidate his council and the Niagara Movement.

Fairplay.

KEEP TUBERCULOSIS OUT OF THE SYSTEM.

Paris, August 4.—Dr. Maurice Letulle appeals to the Parisian population to take the following elementary steps as a safeguard against tuberculosis:

"Every person should make it a duty never to sit down to the table without washing the hands no matter how clean they may look. The lips also should be washed and the mouth rinsed out before eating. In this manner the dust which may have lodged on the lips and hands, and which generally contains germs of tuberculosis, is got rid of, and as it has been proved that tuberculosis is communicated through the intestines, you are pretty safe if you don't swallow dust."

The forthcoming St. Luke's Church excursion promises to be an enjoyable affair. See advertisement in another column.

MINERALS OF ILLINOIS

ANNUAL PRODUCTION IS VALUED
AT \$58,000,000.

Coal Easily Heads List—Clay Products
and Limestone Next in Im-
portance According to Figures
of Geologist.

Chicago.—The annual production of the mineral wealth of Illinois has been compiled by the state and government geological surveys. It has been found that in 1905 the state produced a total of \$57,989,000 in minerals. Of this \$39,754,000 was coal.

Clay products and limestone come next to coal in importance. Other useful decorations from home minerals are sandstone, Portland cement, natural rock cement, fluorspar, mineral spring water, speitel, lead ore, glass sand and molding sand.

One startling thing discovered in all this research, according to E. B. Van Horn, in the Mining World, is the decrease in the amount of spring water sold. At one time there was water to the amount of \$3,038,000 sold from springs in Illinois. In 1905 this dropped to \$44,000. The explanation is that resorts have been founded at the different springs and the water is used for bathing purposes and not sold in the market.

The production of Portland cement, which is becoming one of the most important factors in building, is increasing. On this question Mr. Van Horn says:

"The output of Portland cement for 1905 was 1,545,500 barrels, valued at \$1,741,150. In 1904 1,326,704 barrels, with a value of \$1,449,114, were produced. The natural rock cement was valued at \$166,555 in 1905, as compared with \$113,000 in 1904. There are four concerns manufacturing Portland cement only, three manufacturing natural rock cement and one making both Portland and slag cement. The output of slag cement is included with the figures for the natural rock cement. A new Portland cement plant is building at Dixon, Ill."

Lead mines in the state are not important, but the fact that this metal is produced is interesting. The forthcoming report will say on this point:

"A small amount of lead ore is mined in northwestern Illinois, and a little of it is reduced in a local furnace near Galena. The bulk of the lead smelted in the state, however, comes from Alton, where the Federal Lead company has a large modern plant. It is run mainly on ores from Missouri, particularly the southeastern part of the state. Since there is only the one producer it is impracticable to give the output for Illinois separately."

The increase in Illinois coal production from 1833 to the present year is graphically illustrated in a bulletin of the state survey, which says: "In the last 25 years the production of the state has increased 519 per cent. If the same rate of increase continues for another quarter of a century the annual production then will be approximately 135,000,000 short tons. The production for the last ten years has increased at even a more rapid rate, amounting to 113 per cent."

"At this rate a production of 80,000,000 tons will be reached in ten years, or approximately 280,000,000 tons in 25 years. This is about the amount of bituminous coal now mined and sold in the whole of the United States. It is impossible to say what the future rate of increase will in fact be, but these figures are at least serious possibilities and the production undoubtedly will increase rapidly for many years to come."

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS GROW.

Interstate Commerce Commission Re-
ports Increase in Casualties.

Washington.—Eighteen thousand persons were killed, crippled and otherwise injured in railroad accidents during the period ending March 31, 1906. These are the figures given out in the quarterly casualty report of the interstate commerce commission. They show that 17 more were killed in the first quarter of 1906 than in the last period of 1905 and that 52 more were injured. The report severely criticizes the careless American disregard of human life and urges the substitution of electricity for men in the management and control of trains.

Of the total number of casualties during the period covered by the report 1,126 were killed and 17,170 injured.

These were caused by 3,490 accidents, including 1,921 collisions and 1,569 derailments. The money damage amounted to \$2,924,785.

287,113 Pupils in Chicago.

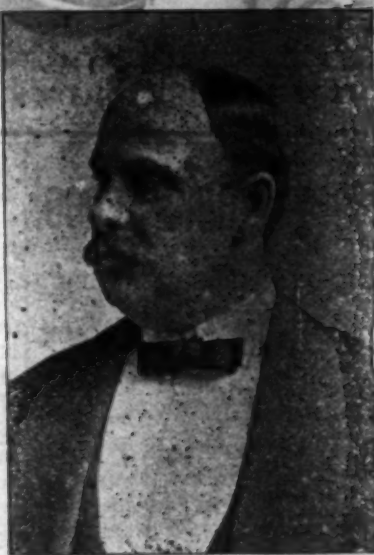
Chicago.—In the annual report compiled by Secretary Larson, of the board of education, it is shown that the total enrollment of children in the public schools of the city for the year ending June 30, 1906, was 287,113. This is an increase of 4,767 over the enrollment in 1905, and, according to Secretary Larson, is a sign of the increasing population of the city.

Yankees to Build Big Bridge.

London.—The contract for the building of a big bridge in Egypt has been secured by an American firm, the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering company. The bridge is to be of the rolling elevator type, and is for the harbor of Port Sudan. It will be the second largest of the kind in the world.

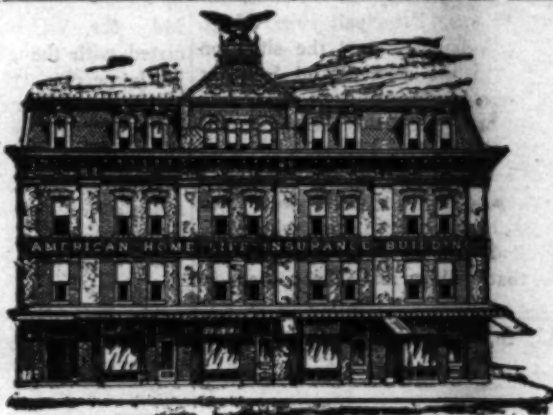
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PARROT IS TOO TALENTED.

Brings Loss to Roadhouse Man and He
Gives It Away.

New York.—Joseph Murphy, proprietor of a roadhouse in the Bronx, is said by veracious citizens of the vicinity to have suffered financial loss through the misplaced intellect of efforts of his green parrot, Jemimah. The bird had to be disposed of because it ordered too many drinks at Mr. Murphy's bar.

According to neighborhood report, and Mr. Murphy reluctantly confirms the tale, a parrot pronounced to be bright and quick to learn was given to Mr. Murphy. The bird, which was hung on the veranda where the thirsty are served, made good his reputation by learning the names of the drinks the waiters called through the open windows to the professor behind the mahogany. The wise bird could distinguish a horse's neck from a mint julep within three weeks.

It was when Jemimah began to call out the order for drinks on her own hook that trouble began. "Scotch highball and two up," Jemimah would exclaim in the midst of a hurry of orders. The bartender would set out the drinks, ring up the check, then find that it was "on the house." This grew monotonous and so Murphy gave the bird to a friend whose wife is a member of the local Woman's Christian Temperance union.

PLAN FEDERAL FEMALE PRISON.

Government May Rally All in One
Great Institution.

Leavenworth, Kan.—It is the plan of the department of justice to build here within a short time a prison to be devoted entirely to the keeping of government female prisoners, and Gen. Cecil Clay, special agent of the department, and Architect T. C. Young, of St. Louis, who are at the United States penitentiary making an inspection, are said to be looking over the land of this prison for a site. If one is built it will be directly west of this immense institution, and, perhaps, under the same head, but this has not been decided.

The government has in all no less than 200 female prisoners held for violation of the federal laws. These are confined for the most part in state penitentiaries. In states where their crimes have been committed and are being paid for out of funds set aside for this purpose. The cost is about 50 cents a day and it is thought they can be more cheaply and satisfactorily confined in a government institution.

At one time it was planned to confine all female lawbreakers in one cellhouse of the federal penitentiary here, but this has been changed, as it was not thought this would be a suitable arrangement and would be detrimental to discipline.

MILES PREDICTS WORLD WAR.

Former Army Head Declares Panama
Canal Will Bring Conflict.

Philadelphia.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, former commander in chief of the United States army, said that the opening of the Panama canal would, in his opinion, be a step toward a war in the future.

"If war does come," he said, "it will be a struggle for supremacy between the United States and the powers of the world."

Gen. Miles admitted that the struggle he foresees will not come for some time. But it is certain sooner or later as the clash of commerce becomes keener. In such a war the United States would have to struggle single-handed against the world. An increased army and navy would not avail much, he says. South American trade is the bone over which the powers will contend and the canal's opening will force us into the arena.

18-HOUR DAY ON MILK DIET.

Half-Breed Hercules Drinks Two
Quarts While at Work.

Brattleboro, Vt.—Joseph Moss, a French and Indian half-breed, works 18 hours daily, and says that it makes him "doxy" to sleep more than two hours and a half in one night.

Ignoring union conventions and precedent, Moss accepts less instead of more than regular compensation for overtime. Because of his unusual strength, he carries a load averaging 100 pounds. He is paid 30 cents an hour for the nine-hour day and 25 cents an hour for overtime.

Moss wears his hair, which falls below his shoulders, in a twist beneath his hat. He pauses in his work every forenoon to drink two quarts of milk, which is brought to him by a milkman. The income of Moss from "carrying the load" is said to exceed the salary of the county treasurer.

Substitute for Celluloid.

Vienna.—A young Bohemian chemist at Gabling has discovered a substitute for celluloid, much cheaper and without any of its dangerous properties. The new substance is elastic, entirely nonflammable, and an excellent material for working. By a simple process articles made from it can be given a high and lasting polish. It is said to keep its color alike in sun or water.

United States Paid Germany.

Berlin.—The United States government has paid Germany the award of \$30,000 in the Samoa case. Great Britain paid her damages in the spring and the matter is therefore settled.



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I. O. N. I. C. of A. fraternal, meets
at Leconte, La., the second and
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R. E. Pickens, W. P. P. J. E. Dailey,
W. C. S.

I. O. N. I. C. of A. F. No. 127,
meets at its office, 608 Bolton street,
east, the first and third Monday
nights in each month. Rev. S. T.
Shepherd, worthy president. T. P.
Haywood, W. C. S. Ocie Weathers,
W. P. P.

Golden Star Department of the I.
O. N. I. C. of A. F. No. 248, meets
at St. James, La., the first and third
Saturdays in each month. J. W.
Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anoisian,
W. C. S.

Eastern Star Department, No. 243
of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets
at Darrow, La., the second and fourth
Saturdays in each month. Leon B.
Baptise, W. P. P. M. Baptise, W. C. S.
Dempsey Wilson, W. R. S.

Lippman Department of the I. O.
N. I. C. of A. F. No. 152, meets at
Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday
in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P.
P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231
meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third
Saturdays in each month. Spencer
Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carles, W. R.
S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27
meets at Ashville, Fla., the second
and fourth Sundays in each month.
G. B. Brown, W. P. L. D. Dixon,
W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of
A. F. No. 53, meets at Chauncey
Ga., on the first Saturday in each
month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P.
Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Bator
Rouge, La., first and third Wednes-
day nights in each month. Jos. New-
ton, W. P. P. M. B. Stewart, W. C.
S.

Fraternal Sunrise Department
No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex.,
the first and third Wednesdays in each
month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P.; Henry
Henderson, W. P. P.; M. Mathew
W. F. V. P.; I. B. Balenger, W. C.
S.

Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets
at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth
Thursday nights in each month. A.
R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Ham-
ilton, W. P. P. Rebecca Carpenter,
W. R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S.

Department No. 13 meets at Lake
City, Fla., first and second Monday
nights in each month. Joe Dorsey,
W. P. P. W. M. Pasco, W. F. V.
P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B.
Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE.
To all Departments of the I. O. N.
I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual
pass word is ready for all Depart-
ments. Send for it at once. See
Ritual, page 13.

I. L. Walton
Evergreen Department, No. 248, meets
at Red Fish, La., the 1st and 3rd Fri-
day in each month. A. T. Finley, W. P.
P.; Chas. Dupar, P. V. P.; A. T. Fin-
ley, W. C. S.

Harmony Department, No. 71, meets

CHINA READY FOR WAR

ATTEMPT TO OVERTHROW EM-
PEROR EXPECTED SOON.

Reign of Terror Predicted for Celestial
Empire—Only One Good Army
in Country—Serious Flaws
of Soldiers.

Peking.—China is a volcano. Close observers not in Peking, because Peking is not the place to get the real news concerning China, but foreigners long resident in the interior, in Shantung and Chihli, put the explosion nine years hence. Educated Chinese bring it nearer. For the present, however, the American in China is as secure as he would be in his home in the United States.

It is well understood in official and other circles that it is useless to kill foreigners. There is a general running after foreign things and foreign ways. Men having foreign training are in demand. The same men had to run for their lives in "Boxer" times. At the same time there is anxiety to shake off foreign control of everything—partly from a new feeling of national pride and partly from a desire to keep the good things for the Chinese.

Misgivings for the future are based on fear of an antidynastic rising, probably on the part of the radicals. This would become partly anti-foreign and in any case would mean anarchy.

There are a great many "armies" in China, but the only one that counts is Yuan Shi Kai's "northern army." The Chinese are raising big horses somewhere in Mongolia for the ultimate use of the army, and hope to remount their cavalry in about four years. Of the other arms the men are smart and the recent spring maneuvers were most creditable.

There are serious flaws in the army. The Chinese soldiers will blaze away blank cartridges in fine style, but they are not trained to shoot. Target practice is rare. It is doubtful if the men would follow their officers except to the rear, and it is doubtful if the officers would go anywhere else.

The "American boycott" never seriously affected the interior. A few items of United States imports came into the interior in smaller quantities, but it was a question for the ports, particularly those in the south. The Shanghai riots were purely local and magnified by Shanghai hysteria. A serious question is the educational one, which gives rise to the "young China" movement. This is founded on conceit, the basis of Chinese student character. They are about one-quarter educated and think their education is complete.

NEVER SAW A RAILROAD.

Virginia Youth Ventures Forth on
First Tour and Sleeps in Jail
as a Result.

Cleveland, O.—Oelrid Troy, 18 years of age, Carroll county, Virginia, long and lean and as innocent as tall, spent the other night at the Central police station.

Until a recent morning Oelrid had never seen a railroad train. All of the 18 years of his life had been spent on a farm in the back part of Carroll county; but, after Oelrid's father died and his mother became ill, four years ago, things began to break bad at the farm and soon there was a heavy mortgage in sight.

A chance seemed to offer itself in the way of a job proffered to Oelrid by his cousin in Ohio, and it was then that Oelrid made the long journey from his home to the nearest railroad station, and started on his still longer journey to his cousin's home in Ohio.

As near as Oelrid could remember, that cousin lived in a place called Rich Hill, somewhere in Ohio; but he lost the card bearing the address, and is not now sure where his cousin lives. The police gave Oelrid a bed at the station. Oelrid had spent his last cent on street car fare, and was wandering aimlessly about the streets, his baggage under his arm, when a kind-hearted citizen's attention was attracted to his forlorn appearance. The man brought the boy to the station, and Oelrid was glad to stay there all night.

DOG KEEPS SMILING NOW.

Scranton Beagle Has a Gold Tooth,
and is Proud of It.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Dr. Fred S. Birchard, of Scranton, has a dog with a solid gold tooth. The dog is proud of it. The animal is a valuable English beagle. A few days ago, noticing that one of its front teeth was very much decayed, Dr. Birchard took the dog to a dentist friend. The dentist suggested that the best thing to do was to insert a gold tooth.

"I'll do it now," said the dentist, who is a great lover of animals. The operation took a little more than half an hour. All that time the intelligent animal laid back in his master's arms, submitting with an occasional whine of pain.

Now it sports about with its fine gold tooth, a curiosity for all the small boys of the community.

Old Coach a Colonial Relic.

Antrim, N. H.—Melvin D. Poore is the owner of a private coach which was built more than a century and a quarter ago in Philadelphia, and was in use during the administration of President Washington. It has been in Mr. Poore's family for more than 75 years and is in an excellent state of preservation.

TO COOK WITHOUT FIRE

CLEVER DEVICES FOR USE IN
ARMY MANEUVERS.

Merits of Invention Will Be Tested in
Field Operations and Com-
munity Department Expects
Good Results.

Washington.—Brig. Gen. Sharpe, commissary general, has sent enough of the new army fireless cookers to feed four companies to the joint camp at Mount Gretna, Pa. He has also ordered enough of the cookers to supply eight companies sent to Fort Riley, Kan., where one of the largest of the joint encampments began recently.

It is the intention of the commissary department to test the merits of this device in practical field operations. The cooker in its present form has been constructed by the army artificers themselves; there are no patent rights connected with it, and it is so simple that any boy handy with tools could make one in the course of a day according to the army standard. The commissary department is highly gratified over the success in the experiments made in the west, and the officers are devoting their attention to developing minor improvements, such as the application of devices for hermetically sealing the cooking vessels and lightening the weight of the set.

The large six-compartment cookers first made weighed 450 pounds each, but they have been lightened, and development is a single compartment cooker weighing a little over 100 pounds which has found much favor because it can be packed readily on a mule, assuring a hot supper for a detachment at the end of a day's march. Another improvement about to be introduced is the adoption of aluminum vessels, made after the department's plans, which are expected to be in-structible.

TAKE MILLIONS FROM AMERICA.

Records Show That Immigrants Send
Earnings to Home Banks.

Washington.—Millions of dollars in American gold is being hoarded annually in the banks of Italy by temporary Italian residents of the United States. This is the news that has just reached the government, along with a statement from the general commissioner of immigration at Rome that the total immigration to the states from Italy in the year 1905 approached the 500,000 mark.

The idea of most Italian emigrants is to accumulate something like a fortune in the states and return with it to Italy. The intimacy of the connection is shown by the exhibit of the Bank of Naples, which, having advertised that sort of business as its specialty, has more than 183,000 accounts opened by Italian emigrants in the United States and placed in their credit during the fiscal year just closed more than \$500,000. During the same period Italian banks Argentina sent to this single bank \$225,000 and \$425,000 came from Brazil.

The total receipts from such sources at the Naples bank were \$200,000 above those of the year before. And that is only one bank among dozens in Italy.

AGED WOMAN SPEEDS AUTO.

Takes Delight in Fast Driving
Spite of Her 105 Years.

Middletown, Conn.—Arrayed in goggles, visored cap and long cloak, Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt, of Brooklyn borough, who is 106 years old, is making her annual tour of this state. The trip is being made in an automobile which travels by easy stages from one town to another. Hitherto the annual tour, which Mrs. Hunt insists on making each year has been accomplished mostly by train.

"Not much like the stage coaches of my girlhood," she laughs. Owing to her rheumatism she has to be helped into the car, but she seems cushions and pillows. She likes to sit on the front seat with the chauffeur, and asks many questions about the mechanism of the car, which the driver gladly explains to her.

She often tells the chauffeur not to hold the machine in, because she says she can stand as much speed as her son, who is 35 years her junior, and who also enjoys the sport.

BRICKS MADE BY LIGHTNING.

Elements Are Kind to Man Living
Near Columbus, Ind.

Columbus, Ind.—Nathan H. Newsum, a farmer of Sand Creek township, has brought to this city some samples of bricks made by lightning. During a thunder, rain and hail storm on the farm recently lightning struck a stack of wheat and burned it.

Several hours later Mr. Newsum was walking through the field and found the ground so hot near the burned stack that he could not stand on it. The next day a storm was still hot, and he took a shovel and dug down to see for his curiosity how much of the ground had been affected.

Ten inches down he found that the ground was thoroughly baked, and pieces of earth which really baked together were taken out. The earth, which was fine black soil, is cooking to a brick red, and every bit of vegetable matter has been roasted out.

THE BEE

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THE DAY FOR PRAYER.

The Afro-American Council has issued a proclamation, designating October 6, 1906, a day for prayer among the millions of colored citizens of the United States. The Bee believes in prayer; it is a weapon that will cut the vengeance of the civilized but the sword and the shot gun are better weapons of defense against the barbarians in the South. When the Earl of Richmond met the Duke of Gloucester, he prayed with and for his soldiers before he went to battle. He met the tyrant Gloucester with swords and spears and won a decided victory. In all great conflicts many die to save the few. Some believe in the sword and the spear, and other similar weapons first and prayer afterwards. In the contention for Afro-American freedom what are the best weapons of defense? The colored American citizen has been on many battlefields in defense of the flag that claims equality of citizenship to all Americans alike, but what has the colored American been receiving since he has been upholding the flag of this republic? Prayer is not so much needed in this contest as the cure for the proper use of the ballot. What the colored man should be taught is the correct use of the ballot. How shall we restore our civil and political rights? How shall we eliminate the "Jim Crow" laws? How shall we get rid of the enemies of the republic and those who are responsible for so much strife?

Prayer will not remedy these evils. The remedy and the only remedy is the correct use of the ballot. Vote for men and not party. The disfranchisement of false leaders, apologists and traitors within the race.

Let our enemies know that we are no fools; make political parties to understand that no more promises and false declarations will again control the colored voter.

The Afro-American Council is to meet in New York City next October, and for what? The sycophants, the apologists and trimmers will be there and for what? To extol the virtues of the Republican party and commend the action of the last national Republican convention for not doing its duty. The office holder and office seeker will be on hand who will appeal to the administration to give them offices and hold those in office whose terms have expired. The interest of the race will be a secondary consideration to many of the council members. The colored man in politics must act like the white man. Race leadership among the colored people is weighed in the balance and found wanting in many things that will tend to elevate a distressed people. When the white man knows and is convinced that there is more independence among the colored people, prayer will have wonderful effect on their minds. The prayer that affects the white man most is that prayer that makes him able to see and feel that prayer is a material development and advancement.

THEY SAY NO.

With a Republican President, a Republican Congress and a United States Supreme Court, with a Republican majority, with the army and navy Republicans, the colored American is told that he cannot be protected in his political rights. Since

this is an established fact, what use is there to keep Republicans in office? Why should the colored man north continue to vote to keep men in power who cannot protect him? It is admitted that the above conditions exist, so why should the colored voter continue to be the willing slave of a party that will not do its duty towards him? It is not necessary for him to go to the Democratic party—that historical enemy of human progress and human rights. Will the colored man have no sense? Just think of it! Has the colored voter ever stopped to consider his condition and the power that his supposed friends possess? A change in the political atmosphere could not effect the colored man and more than he is now effected. It is not understood that The Bee means for the colored voter to go over to the Democratic party. But it does mean for him to support men, they Democrats or red devils who will give him his political and civil rights.

Republicans declare they cannot do anything with the machinery of the government under their control. Why not put men in control who can control the machinery and who will use it? The Nihilists of Russia can be protected by this government and all classes of revolutionists have the strong arm of this republic protecting them; but, the man who assisted in saving this republic is "Jim Crowed," shot and lynched without judge or jury. It is about time for this business to stop and the colored man do a little serious thinking and acting.

They say no, but the colored voter say yes, and do.

HOME RULE?

The Advocates of Home Rule for the District of Columbia are all shams. Our esteemed contemporary, the Evening Star, might have added the name of Mr. John F. Cook to its list of last Sunday's issue. It will be remembered that Mr. Cook was elected a delegate to the last national Republican convention from this city upon the Home Rule platform, and in the place of his declaration at that time, he votes with other home rule advocates to bring an outsider in the District to preside over our schools. The gentleman who has been selected is no doubt qualified for the place, but it does seem that the people in this city have some rights that their representatives should respect. Just think of it! out of a population of over four hundred thousand people, we are to appoint a superintendent of schools sufficiently qualified cannot be found to appoint as superintendent of our schools. Messrs Cox and Oyster, above all others, the foremost advocates of Home Rule, should be the last to consent to an outsider, as they are men in whom the people have had the most implicit confidence. It is useless to continue to advocate Home rule when the advocates themselves don't believe what they say and neither will they carry out what they advocate.

HE WILL REMEDY IT.

There is a great deal of complaint against the treatment of colored officers in the 4th precinct. It is claimed that it is a question of religion. Officers professing certain religious faith are allowed more privileges than certain other officers. The Bee would suggest to those in that precinct who are discriminated against on account of their religion should appeal to Commissioner H. L. West. All officers should be treated alike, notwithstanding their religious faith. Colored officers especially it is claimed are discriminated against and certain white officers, who may see fit to defend the colored officers. Major Sylvester is not aware what is going on, because it is not believed that he would permit any officer to be discriminated against on account of his religion. Some men who are placed in a responsible position must forget what their duties are toward their fellow men.

WILL THEY UNITE?

It is a question that should be seriously considered by both the Afro-American Council and the Niagara Movement as to a consolidation. There has been a great deal said against Mr. Fortune, of the New York Age, but to know the man is

to appreciate him. Mr. Fortune is a thorough race man, notwithstanding the many charges made against him by certain members of the press. It is true that he is the father of the Afro-American Council and there is no man in this country who is more willing to do his duty to unite the two great organizations than Mr. Fortune. Mr. Fortune will shake hands with Mr. Trotter today if our New England friend will consent to meet him half way. Are for the race's advancement or are for self-organization? If we are for the race, let Mr. Fortune, Trotter, Dubois and Professor Washington and others meet and confer.

Existing conditions demand immediate action on the part of race leaders. Let us throw away our selfish ambition and say to our enemies that we are no longer divided, but united for the good of the American colored man. Shall we unite?

THE ENDEAVOR.

We received our first copy of "The Varick Christian Endeavor," a monthly journal published at Tuskegee, Ala., this week. It is able edited by Rev. J. T. McMillan and contains select literature on the Christian Endeavor work.

PRESS COMMENTS.

A RACE WAR.

From the Texas Freeman.
The editor of the Washington Bee is in truth and reality a thorough race man and for the time being he is interesting himself in certain young colored men and women who are applying for positions in the civil service. For instance, two weeks ago a young colored boy had been certified by the Civil Service Commission to the Interior Department in the Pension Office as a messenger. When he presented his letter, which stated that he had been appointed to a messengership he was told that the place had been filled. This was not true. The matter was reported to Mr. Chase, who called at the Pension Office with the young man and presented him to the first assistant commissioner of pensions, Mr. Davenport, who promised to investigate the matter and report. At this writing, however, neither Mr. Chase nor the boy has heard anything from the Pension Office. The following Monday another case was reported by Mr. George W. Hill, of Arlington, Va., who received a letter on the 25th of July to report to Quartermaster Butts. Mr. Hill's standing was good. When he presented his letter he was told to wait a few moments and after the official returned Mr. Hill was informed that the place had just been filled. These instances show how colored applicants are discriminated against in the different branches of the public service.

NEARING THE END.

From the Reformer.
We are nearing the end of the 26th milestone on our journey as an organization, and that should awaken very serious thoughts in our minds. We have almost completed another circuit around the sun. Whether, as individuals, we have done our full part for the Brotherhood we must account to ourselves. As a part and parcel of the mighty army, every man, woman and child should feel that he has fully done his duty. If he has, the home-coming next month must be a joyous one. A month yet remains in which all can immeasurably increase what they have already done. A new subscriber to the Reformer, a new member for the Rosebud Fountain or classes; a contribution for the Old Folks' Home—any one of these, or all of them, will add to the general home-coming and ingathering.

THREE-CORNERED.

From the Nashville Globe.
T. Thomas Fortune, editor of the New York Age, supposed to be the mouthpiece for the "Tuskegee Idea" in the East, and W. Monroe Trotter, editor of the Boston Guardian, the so-called publicity agent for the "Niagara Movement," are having a wordy war through their respective papers about everything in general and Booker Washington in particular. O if W. Calvin Chase, the veteran editor of The Washington Bee, could be embroiled as the special pleader for some special cause or interest, then there would be a three-cornered Kilkenny-cat-fight of editors with their "names" parted in the middle, that would make the welkin ring.

RECOMMENDED HANGING.

From the Ohio Journal.
The present Cook county grand jury in its report to Judge Dupuy of Chicago recommended that men who commit assaults upon women and children should be hanged. It also declares it believes the present statute faulty, and recommends that the next legislature make several changes. The jurors recommend that future grand juries consist only of 12 men.

Colored Man Complains

Editor The Bee:—

The negro has been balanced in the scale of union and has been sorely found wanting. He never will succeed until he learns that most noble art of being in union and assisting negro enterprises. The negroes of Washington are sorely wanting in assisting race enterprises, and it is more prevalent among our so-called upper ten negro whose right station is really a lower one. There is in Washington scores of eligible negro physicians who were educated in schools and got their diplomas besides our white physicians, and our negroes refuse to employ them because of their color. One hundred thousand negroes in the District of Columbia buying 150,000 pairs of shoes a year and one negro shoe store in the entire District had to close its doors for lack of support. Shame! Think of it! Black men, hang your heads in shame; 100,000 negroes and numerous grocery stores run by negro men, stores where prices are cheaper than at the white man's store, still they had to close their doors for lack of support. Shame, shame, shame!

Another great mistake which can be easily remedied if some of our negro preachers had the backbone, racial pride and the honest delivery to uphold the right of a just cause. This is the employing of white undertakers to bury our dead; when there are at least 20 first-class colored undertakers, trained in the same schools as the white, but from the same manufacturers, use same carriages, charge less for their services and have to do more to satisfy the negro than the white man has to do, and all these colored undertakers clamoring for your patronage. There is one negro church in the Northwest section where I have particularly noticed that at every funeral of a member of said church a white undertaker is in attendance; but thanks for the good work of one of our South Washington ministers, this state of affairs is unknown in his church. Why is it the pastor of this other church cannot discourage this practice? Has he made an attempt? Doesn't he seem satisfied? Why does he not refuse to preach a funeral sermon when the families bring white undertakers into his church? Why does he not voice a protest from the pulpit and give his members to understand that such cannot be? No, he fears that he will lose some of the esteem by advocating a just cause among his Jim Crow congregation. Shame, negro church, negro pastor, negro congregation, negro funerals, negro friends, and the great contrast of contrasts—a white undertaker, who it most naturally pains to have to sit in your midst, only for the dollar therein contained. Shame on church, pastor and congregation! Washington can boast perfected himself in awaiting our patronage and you avoid him because he is not white. These oversights or attempts significant are practiced mostly among our so-called educated negroes; but when mercurious professions the black man has many negroes employ them? You can financially embarrassed they can very readily find a negro business or profession nearly forty negro lawyers, and how glorious way to become an independent count them on our finger ends, and not the only remaining way for the negro to do their work. This is a race and appreciate negro enterprises. Upon being asked how he became so learned to appreciate his own enterprises prosperous replied, it is because the man refusing him. A colored barber white barber on the opposite corner will not shave negroes and they have to come here, but were he to shave them though, his shop is not near as finely equipped as mine, I would surely starve to death. I am succeeding because the negroes are driven here by his refusals. A fine method of succeeding, surely. We must be driven like dumb animals with a lash to appreciate things given us our for own good. Shame, shame, shame!

A. J. J.

X. Y. Z.

PRESS COMMENTS.

UNLAWFUL DISCRIMINATION AT ELECTRIC PARK.

From Our Neighbor.
Our Neighbor has been creditably informed that our colored fellow citizens are discriminated against whenever an opportunity arises at the above public place of amusement, which is clearly against the law of the State of Michigan.

This magazine believes in justice to the rich and poor, to the humble as well as to the exalted. De would like to learn of the managers of the Detroit Electric Park place themselves above the spirit as well as the letter of our Constitution, or are they inclined to force the hands of the colored citizens to bring their grievances into the courts.

SOMETHING DOING.

From the Pythian Advocate.

We are "stomping down" republicans, but feeling the pulse of the negro all over the country, there seems to be a state of doubt existing in the G. O. P. Unless the party of his birth and choice does something to eradicate this feeling there will be something doing in the next campaign.

INTER-MARRIAGE OF THE RACES.

From the Liberator.

Some of the Southern ladies residing in our midst are all wrought up over something Bishop Hamilton said about the solution of the race problem. The fear that the white and black races will mix has driven Mrs. Wotton, a Southern lady, to write a letter to The Times telling what awful things will happen if the white and black races should mix. The white and black races have been mixed, and badly mixed, so long that it is a little strange that any person, at least in this country, should be ignorant of that fact. This case is a little worse than that of the Irishman who beat a Jew nearly to death for killing Christ. The Jew, as soon as he got his wound, established an alibi by proving that Christ had been killed a thousand years before his birth. The Irishman, looking astonished, said, "But you see I just heard of the killing today."

The N. Y. P. C. C.

From the Afro-American Ledger.

The N. Y. P. C. C., was not altogether as harmonious as it might have been.

From the Wesley Guide.

The Negro Young People's Christian and Educational Congress that met in Washington last week, was in comparison with its first meeting in Atlanta four years ago, a failure as in respect to numbers at least. This was because of the Congress' lack of popularity, but not from being properly worked by those who had that part in charge. Its time and place of meeting was much against its success. Local interest could not be aroused in the Capital at this season of the year.

IS IT REALLY A "YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS?"

From the Covington Advocate.

The so-called "Negro Young People's Christian and Educational Congress" met in Washington, D. C., last week, and a great gathering is reported. We look carefully over the program and do not remember seeing the name of a single young person. The Congress seems to have been misnamed. It would not be a bad idea for the program committee, in arranging for the next gathering, to set apart a session of a few hours for the "young" people, and give them a chance to show their interest in Christian and Educational work, and incidentally to get a chance to show how great are many of their number.

WAIT AND SEE.

From the Savannah Tribune.

The Negro Christian Congress is now a matter of history. It is hard to say just how much good the Congress accomplished. There is divergence of opinion on this point, due perhaps to time will tell. Several addresses were made, while on the other hand some were "cut and dry." However, the success of the Congress depends on whether those in attendance went away with a strong determination to put in practice the helpful suggestions gained there.

PEONAGE PROPERLY PUNISHED.

SLAVERY REBUKED. HUMAN LIBERTY PROTECTED.

R. L. Pittman Fined \$1,000 for Peonage.

Alleged to Have Held Negroes in Bondage for Fifteen Years—Judge Newman Passes Penalty.

From the Atlanta, Ga., Advocate.

Through a \$1,000 fine imposed on R. L. Pittman, of Morgan county, Ga., by Judge William T. Newman, at the recently ended session of the United States district court in Athens, Ga., there has come to light a story of the strangest and most cruel of illegal detentions ever known in Georgia.

For 15 years, it is alleged, R. L. Pittman, a farmer of Morgan county, held in bondage a negro boy, John Griffith by name, and two members of the boy's family, three brothers and a sister. At the November term of the district court Pittman pleaded guilty but sentence was deferred until the session of court just closed. Pittman paid his \$1,000 fine and has been released.

Over 15 years ago, according to the charges against him, Pittman paid a fine which Griffith had incurred for having disturbed public worship in the vicinity of Morgan county. At the time it was agreed between Pittman and the boy's father that the father and his family should work on the white man's plantation until the amount of the loan had been returned through farm labor.

After a year had passed it seems the father concluded that he and his wife and children had worked long enough to discharge the debt, and told Pittman that he was going to leave. A dispute ensued between the two, in which the negro was killed.

Pittman then expelled from his premises the dead man's wife, but retained in servitude John Griffith and also Griffith's three brothers and oldest sister, a girl about 15 years old.

"Year after year, it is charged, the negroes toiled and suffered, it being frequently the case that at the end of a day's work they would be shackled and starved for the night. There were also suggestions of enforced and criminal relationships with the girl on the part of

Pittman's overseer.

At length United States district court was given a clue to this state of affairs and on investigating the case secured evidence against Pittman.

"The plantation owner was arraigned on a charge of peonage and given a bail which extended over two years. Finally he confessed and was sentenced at the last sitting of the United States court in Athens.

This case was begun under the administration of and prosecuted to a successful conclusion by Mr. E. A. Angier, who was United States Attorney when the defendant was arrested, given a preliminary hearing, indicted and arraigned at the November term of the Athens Court in 1905, as Mr. Angier was District Attorney until December 1905, and a proper share of the credit of the righteous termination of this case and the ultimate triumph of justice goes to this stalwart Republican. It figured in a debate between Congressman Littlefield of Maine and Congressman Brantley of Georgia, and the Pittman case and Mr. Angier's letter on it was read on the floor of the House by Congressman Littlefield of Maine and printed in The Congressional Record, when Judge Littlefield of Maine made of the conclusion of the Pittman case as taken in this extract from The Atlanta Journal, he wrote of Mr. Angier's connection with it: "I think he is entitled to credit for the intelligent and persistent manner in which he has followed it up." Such an encomium from the great Maine Congressman is high praise indeed, but Judge Littlefield was and is always pronounced a human liberty and rights. When Pittman was arrested he had these Griffith children on his plantation in Madison county, and at the committing trial Angier had them placed under bond as witnesses to appear before the United States Court, and Pittman wanted to go on their bonds and carry them back to his plantation to await the trial, but this Mr. Angier refused to permit, and the little children were brought to Atlanta and nominally placed in jail, but allowed the privilege of the corridors and the large yard and furnished with nice, new clothes and paid one dollar a day each, so that when they were released the Griffith children had money in their pockets. They are now free, happy and at work, and the law has been vindicated by an able and upright judge who fills all the requirements of the "Just Judge" mentioned in Holy Writ.

"Suffer little children to come unto Me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto Me," are the words of our Saviour, which found practical illustration in the generous treatment accorded these Griffith children, and unstinted praise should be awarded all the Federal officials who contribute to this vindication of the majesty of the law. The proceedings for the punishment and suppression of peonage were first begun by Mr. Angier early in 1904 and he was the first district attorney to take the initiative against peonage as appears in the Law Books, 127 Federal Reporter, pages 252, 254, 256, as Mr. Angier was the pioneer in the movement and these cases referred to in the Law Book and the Pittman case figure conspicuously in the debate between the great Maine and Georgia Congressmen.

Thus one of the war amendments—the XII, forbidding slavery or involuntary servitude—has been a great bulwark to the colored people and has been splendidly vindicated and enforced by Southern United States Judges. Thus the last vestige of oppression on the social rights of man has been torn up by the roots, and the right to make contracts freely and to be exempt from any form of agricultural serfdom magnificently vindicated by these noble and Christian United States Judges, who show by their decisions through sympathy with our Saviour's teachings and example against race prejudice as taught and illustrated by Christ Himself in Chapter 4, verse 9, St. John.

UNDERGROUND CELL DISCOVERED IN JERUSALEM BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN DUNGEON.

Hewn Out of Solid Rock.

Jerusalem, Aug. 4.—The supposed prison of Christ has been discovered beneath the Via Dolorosa. It is a subterranean cell hewn out of the solid rock.

The cell is connected with the series of underground chambers discovered thirty years ago near the Ecce Homo Chapel, but this was only discovered the other day by some Greeks who were clearing out the original cells.

Christ's prison is one of a group of cells which appear to be ancient Roman dungeons: they are hewn out of the rock similarly to the Latomiae at Syracuse, Sicily. It contains a contrivance of stone which is supposed to be an ancient form of the medieval stocks.

Below the cell is a smaller and grimmer cell—a kind of "quabette"—full of human bones and rubbish.

Already "Christ's Prison," which has been converted into a Greek chapel, has been visited by thousands of devout pilgrims, who firmly believe it to be the veritable dungeon in which Jesus awaited His trial before Pontius Pilate.

Ask your newsdealer for The Bee containing Edgway or the Black Hero.



TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers for The Bee are notified that no collector will be sent to them for subscriptions and they will either call and pay or send a check or postal money order. The management will not accept subscriptions with collectors.

Address, B. L. C. Subscription Department of The Washington Bee, 1009 Eye Street, N. W.

Miss Marie James has become a favorite in Cambridge, Mass., as a pianist and vocalist.

Miss Mary Ann Wheeler has gone to Virginia, Texas, her former home to visit friends and relatives.

Miss Lizzie and Annie Howard have gone to Chicago.

Miss C. R. Briggs, of Troy, N. Y., has returned from Freedmen's Hospital.

Mr. R. W. Watkins, of Albany, Ga., has returned to his home.

Miss Bertha Greenwood, of Baltimore, will spend some time here as the guest of Mrs. E. Baltimore.

Miss Laura E. Wilkes will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Jones during her stay in Cambridge, Mass.

Miss Matilda Wilson is the guest of Rev. S. D. Conrad and wife, at Troy, N. Y.

Mr. Walter Page has arrived in the city from the Southland.

Miss Annie Adams is having a pleasant time in Massachusetts.

Mr. B. D. Allgora has gone to Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Walter Grimshaw took a trip to Baltimore last week.

Miss Mamie McGwin is in New York visiting Miss J. Thompson.

Dr. W. S. Lofton and mother have as their guests Misses E. P. Calvert and S. Davis of Louisville, Ky.

Mr. M. Edmund has gone on a visit to her daughter, Miss Ella Settlers, of Indianapolis.

Mr. Florence Clark is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Robinson at Cleveland, O. Mrs. Clark has been the recipient of many social honors in Cleveland.

Miss Anna West is being entertained regally by Mr. and Mrs. R. A. West at their home in Clarksburg, W. Va.

Mr. George Williams has gone to visit his daughter, Mrs. J. E. Johnson.

Miss Sarah Bullard has gone to visit her parents in Charleston, W. Va.

Miss Mary Brawshaw of Nashville, Tenn., is here visiting relatives.

Register W. T. Vernon, and wife will leave the city today for Atlantic City, N. J., to be gone two weeks. Mr. Vernon has become accustomed to the city and since his former indisposition he has greatly improved in health.

Mrs. Vernon is highly pleased with the city of magnificent buildings, but her trip to the sea shore will undoubtedly infatuate her with this section of the country.

Don't forget the excursion of the St. Luke's Church.

Miss Fannie Mitchell will leave the city today for Boston, Mass., and from there she will go to New London, Conn. She will remain some time in New York City, the guest of her daughter.

She will return to the city about August 30th and will leave immediately for Middleburg, Va., where she will spend the month of September.

Miss Laura F. Dyson will leave for New York City next week and visit her sister.

Miss E. A. Chase is spending her vacation in the country.

Mr. J. H. Kent and Miss Fannie Williams, who were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Peyton, of 247 First Street S. W., left the city this week for home.

Miss Mamie Middleton and Mr. William Fletcher will be married next January.

Miss Masie Wade who has been seriously ill for a number of months has returned to her duties with Attorney Pettie W. Frisby, 503 D Street, N. W. Miss Wade is one of the most accomplished typewriters in the city.

Mr. W. Calvin Chase left for Harpers Ferry, W. Va., Thursday.

The excursion of the Young Men's Immediate Relief Association carried to Nelly Hall last week about 1,000 people. It was the largest excursion thus far of the season.

The Universal Pleasure Club has issued cards for its first moonlight excursion 50 miles down the river Saturday evening, September 1st. The members of the club are some of the best-

known young men in the city. Round trip is 50 cents.

Don't forget the excursion of the Original La Tascas Social Club Monday, August 27.

Attorney Thomas L. Jones spent last Sunday in Bealton, Va., with his family.

Attorney Royal Hughes had an enjoyable trip to Virginia last week.

Mr. James H. Hughes, of Richmond, Va., was in the city this week. He left Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, secretary of St. Luke's paid the city a visit Monday evening.

Mr. M. C. Maxfield, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, has been on a vacation. There is no man in the city more appreciated than he is.

Prof. L. M. Hershaw left the city for Harpers Ferry Tuesday.

Mr. Jerome A. Johnson and Mr. Wm. Mayes are two of the most active workers in St. Luke's Church.

Mr. James E. McGirt, of Philadelphia, Pa., who has been the guest of Mrs. Valington, 1225 New York avenue, N. W., left the city for Harpers Ferry, W. Va., Wednesday morning.

The address of Mr. Booker T. Washington at Winona Lake Conference, says Dr. Sheppard to a Bee representative, was mainly teaching. Dr. Washington spoke to about 5,000 people.

Mrs. Anna Robinson, formerly of this city, but now head nurse in the Good Samaritan Hospital of Charlotte, N. C., is in the city on a visit. She is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Maxfield, First and N streets.

Miss Bessie Pinkney, of 81 O Street, N. W., will leave the city next week for Baltimore, Md., to visit relatives.

She will be gone until September 10.

Miss Cornelia Maxfield, daughter of Mr. M. C. Maxfield, of First and N streets, will spend her vacation in Maryland.

Good music, kind and courteous treatment, good families, a delightful day's outing, will embrace some of the more prominent features on the 29th inst., the day set apart for St. Luke's Church excursion.

Everybody will be handsomely treated by the Reception Committee on the 29th inst.

The Misses Lillie Minor and Katie Moten are at Harper's Ferry.

Dr. O. M. Walker and lady, accompanied by Dr. Thomas J. Brown, rector of St. Luke's Church, left this city last Monday to attend the conference at Harpers Ferry, held the past week.

Miss Lucy Moten, Prof. Scott Montgomery, assistant superintendent of public schools, and family are sojourning during the hot season at Harpers Ferry.

Mrs. Anita Clark, of 1300 22nd St. N. malaria, which seems to be the prevailing disorder in this city. She is now convalescent we are glad to say.

Rev. William V. Tunnell will spend his vacation in the North.

Rev. J. Frazier Miller, of Brooklyn, N. Y., visited this city last Monday. He left Tuesday for Harpers Ferry to attend the conference of the "Niagara Movement."

Mr. Miller has been selected by the conference to close its deliberations with a sermon suitable to the occasion.

Rev. O. L. Mitchell, vicar of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Chapel, is spending his vacation in the mountains of Virginia.

ANACOSTIA NOTES

Send for The Bee if you want the news.

Advertise your picnics, excursions, parties and balls in The Bee.

Rev. H. Garrett, formerly pastor of Hillsdale Mission, but now holding a charge in Petersburg, Va., who was in the city last week on a visit to old friends, left for his home Monday evening.

Miss Pauline Graham is home again after several weeks' vacation in Leesburg, Va.

Mr. Wilson Sampson has returned to the city after an absence of several years in the navy. Mr. Davis has traveled extensively and he returns home looking well. His friends were pleased to see him.

Rev. G. W. M. Lucas, formerly a resident of Anacostia, is pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church, Cumberland, Md., and deserves credit for the successful work he is doing for the sake of suffering humanity. His daily motto is "Souls

must be won for Christ. Moral and spiritual life must be fostered. A friendly relation of the races among whom we live must be encouraged."

A party of Southern visitors enjoyed an outing at Mount Vernon this week.

A number of delegates to the Negro Educational Congress and a few Anacostians took a very pleasant trip and visit to the historic home of the "Father of Our Country," after the sessions of the convention.

The entire day was spent in visiting the mansion and historical spots and relics of the General together to his tomb and other places of interest about the homestead. A light luncheon was enjoyed at the Mt. Vernon Cafe, after which they saw many places of note.

The party consisted of Misses Nettie Crockett, of Chester, S. C.; Hattie Ramsaw, of Rockhill, S. C.; Mayme Feaster, of Chester, S. C.; Marea and Mrs. R. H. Lewis, of Anacostia; Messrs. William McMullan, of Charlotte, N. C., and W. E. Lewis, of Anacostia.

SOUTHWEST

Mr. Joseph Jones and wife, of 408 K Street, will leave the city next week for Somerset Beach, Va.

Miss Maud Baxter and her sister will visit relatives in Virginia last of this month.

Ex-recorder Henry P. Cheatham, of Littleton, N. C., passed through the city on the way to his home last Tuesday. Mr. Cheatham looked well.

Mrs. Dean, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who has been out of the city has returned looking well.

GEORGE W. WALKER.

The Bee acknowledges a copy of The Theatre, an illustrated magazine of Dramatic and Musical Art, from Mr. George W. Walker, which contains a fine portrait of Mr. Walker and his partner, Mr. Williams. These portraits are accompanied by a fine article by Mr. Walker entitled "The Real Coon on the American Stage." He discusses the colored actor in a most philosophical manner. He is also a polished writer as well as actor. He is one of the most successful comedians upon the American stage. The Bee wishes him success.

A meeting of the local council of the Niagara Movement was held in the Plymouth Congregational Church last Monday evening. Professor Hershaw presided, with Professor Bailey acting as secretary. About forty persons were present, including a fair sprinkling of ladies, who seemed to evince much interest in the proceedings.

All who attended were the recipients of cards of invitation, and therefore seemed to be in full sympathy with everything advanced by the speakers. Among those present we noticed Rev. Dr. Garner, Rev. Drs. Rivers, Brown and Waller, Lawyers Stewart and Hart, Rev. J. Frazier Miller, of Brooklyn; Dr. McDuffie and Gray, and a number of other well-known persons. The chairman, after stating the object of the Movement, introduced Dr. Waller, who addressed the meeting. Addresses were also made by Lawyer Hart and Dr. Rivers, pastor of the Berean Baptist Church, after which a number of those present "associated" themselves as members upon invitation of the chairman. These meetings, which are being held regularly, appear to be growing in favor among a number of the most prominent and influential colored citizens of this District.

DR. SHEPPARD RETURNS.

Dr. J. E. Sheppard, who attended the Winona Lake International Sunday School Conference, passed through the city Tuesday enroute for his home in Durham, N. C. Dr. Sheppard was the only colored representative as a delegate to this Conference. He was granted four months' absence to go through the Holy Lands and elected as a delegate for the International Executive Committee to Rome. Dr. Sheppard will leave in February. There is no young man in the South more honored by the influential philanthropists than Dr. Sheppard. The Bee predicts a bright future for him.

SECRET CELLS ARE FOUND IN VATICAN.

Rome, Aug. 4.—The repairs which are being carried on in the Vatican have resulted in many interesting discoveries.

A secret set of prisons has been found between the garret and the roof of the Sistine Chapel. These cells, which resemble the famous Piombi of Venice, are supposed to have been a place of confinement for the recalcitrants of olden times. Through long disuse the situation of the prisons had been forgotten. They are not exactly luxurious, and decidedly cramped in size.

Wall decorations by Givonanni da Udine and Plerin de Verga have been found under many coats of whitewash, in some of the apartments of the Vatican, having been hidden for centuries.

PHARMACEUTIC COLLEGE OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Pharmaceutical College occupies a unique position in supplying the demands for colored first-class pharmacists. The advantages offered students are unequalled. Students are thoroughly drilled in chemical, bacteriological and

pharmaceutical laboratories, and are given practical experience in compounding and dispensing drugs and chemicals in the dispensary of Freedmen's Hospital.

The development of the South has created a demand for colored pharmacists, much greater than the supply. The fact that white druggists do not care for the patronage of colored people has caused enterprising colored men to open drug stores of their own. The field is not overcrowded and there are dozens of cities begging for druggists whose demands cannot be supplied. In a number of which cities, companies are formed, waiting for a good pharmacist to open a drug store without any cost whatever to himself. To young men desiring a professional career, pharmacy offers flattering inducements.

ROOSEVELT WRONG ABOUT

Des Moines, Aug. 4.—The Bachelors and Old Maids of Iowa, in convention at Forest City adopted a resolution declaring the Roosevelt idea of suicide to be all wrong. Race suicide is fostered by big families, said the spinsters, as the children do not get the proper attention, and so the race degenerates. The ideal family is the small one, the resolution recites, for then the children are cared for as they should be.

But when they came to discussing government and the selection of a State ticket, they were forced to admit good government is founded on the home, and that discouragement of matrimonial ties would be a menace to society.

They accordingly decided not to place a bachelor at the head of the ticket for governor, and after a heated discussion, passed resolutions endorsing Governor A. B. Cummins in his attempt to be nominated on the Republican ticket for the place.

Clinton Merrick, who presided as temporary chairman, was decidedly sarcastic in his remarks concerning the President and his big family policy, and succeeded in preventing any endorsement of Roosevelt.

THE LAWSON W. C. T. U. No. 2 Abbeville, S. C., August 15, 1906.

Great preparations are being made here by the Lawson W. C. T. U. No. 2 for its annual meeting. The officers are: President, Mrs. E. V. C. Williams, Abbeville, S. C.; Vice-President at Large Mrs. J. R. E. Lee, Columbia, S. C.; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Mary J. Miller Earl, Anderson, S. C.; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Celia D. Saxon, Columbia, S. C.; Treasurer, Mrs. M. L. Gassaway, Anderson, S. C.

The meeting will be held August 25 in Rosenberg Hall. Among the distinguished speakers are—The Associate Superintendent, Mrs. E. E. Petterson, Texas; Mrs. Dr. Curtis of the Red Cross Association, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Rosetta E. Lawson, Associate Superintendent and National Organizer, of Washington, D. C., will be present and make addresses.

The President and delegates of each Local Union are also expected to speak. Morning Session—Saturday, August 25, 10 a. m., Rosenberg's Hall.

Afternoon Session—Saturday, August 25, 3:30 p. m., in Rosenberg's Hall.

Evening Session—Saturday, August 25 at 8:30 p. m.

This will be a rousing meeting, at which the distinguished women present will make addresses.

SCHOOL APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. William Estabrook Chancellor, the newly appointed superintendent of the public schools of the District of Columbia, Wednesday presented to the Board of Education, which met at the Franklin School building at 2 o'clock, his recommendations for appointments of the various school officials.

Favorable action was taken on all of the recommendations, which were as follows:

Percy M. Hughes, Assistant Superintendent of Schools.

A. T. Stuart, director of intermediate instruction.

W. S. Montgomery, acting assistant superintendent in charge of the colored schools.

Emory M. Wilson, principal of Central High School.

Allan Davis, principal of Business High School.

No recommendations were made for Eastern High School or Western High School.

No Provision for Mrs. Myers.

As assistant superintendent of schools Mr. Hughes will be given practically the same responsibilities and duties as in his former position, that of director of high schools. Mr. Hughes was strongly endorsed by the members of the Board, and his experience and services in the past made his appointment almost certain even before the Board took action.

Among the appointments no provision is made for Mrs. Ida Gilbert Myers, the former assistant superintendent.

The appointment of Mr. Stuart as director of intermediate instruction was in accordance with the request made by him at the time of his resignation, shortly after the new board was created.

Other Appointments Expected.

Mr. Montgomery's position as assistant

Worth Money to You

People's Drug Store, Seventh and Eye Sts., N. W.

COUPON No. 1.—PRESENT THIS COUPON AND 75 CTS. AND WE WILL GIVE THE LARGE \$1.50 BOTTLE OF RED SULPHUR BLOOD SEARCHER, THE KING OF BLOOD MEDICINES. CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

COUPON No. 2.—PRESENT THIS COUPON AND 49 CTS. AND WE WILL GIVE YOU A \$1.00 BOX OF VITAL SPARKS, THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY FOR LOST MANHOOD.

COUPON No. 3.—THIS COUPON AND 10 CENTS WILL ENTITLE YOU TO A LARGE 25 CENT BOTTLE OF OX-MARROW POMADE. MAKES KINKY, CURLY HAIR STRAIGHT.

COUPON No. 4.—THIS COUPON AND 39 CENTS WILL ENTITLE YOU TO A JAR OF NADINOLA, THE FAMOUS BEAUTY CREAM.

People's Pharmacy

SEVENTH AND EYE STREETS, NORTHWEST

PURE DRUGS

POPULAR PRICES

South Washington Drug Store

SOUTH WASHINGTON DRUG STORE.

RICHARDSON'S PHARMACY.

316 4 1/2 Street, S. W.

Is where you will find everything in the drug line. It will be the Headquarters of the Young People's Christian Congress for Drugs and Medicines, Soda Water, Toilet Soaps and Perfumery.

The Nectar of the gods, that Pianno Flip, a most delicious drink, is served at the SODA FOUNTAIN.

My Hair Tonic, which makes the hair grow and glossy for weeks, will be sold at reduced price July, August and September. Any person presenting a note signed by any minister of the Young People's Christian Congress will be given free a sample box of my famous Hair Tonic.

RICHARDSON'S, 316 4 1/2 Street, N. W.
SOUTH WASHINGTON'S LEADING DRUGGIST.

ant superintendent in charge of the colored schools is the same position he held under the old board.

The reappointments of both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Davis as principals of Central and Business, respectively, were fully expected.

Dr. Chancellor was in his office early this morning and had a busy day. Matters of school routine were gone over and a large number of callers were received by the new superintendent.

Among those who saw Dr. Chancellor was Mrs. Myers.

It was rumored all day Wednesday that either Prof. DuBois or Prof. Henry Bailey would be the Colored Assistant Superintendent of schools. A great deal of sympathy was expressed for Prof. Montgomery and when it was announced that he had been re-appointed he greatest satisfaction was expressed.

PRESIDENT THIRKIELD.

New Head of Howard University is Approved.

From the Central Christian Advocate, July 18.

Tuesday of last week the board of managers accepted the resignation of Rev. Wilbur P. Thirkield as corresponding secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society. The resignation, handed to the executive committee May 11 goes in effect September 1.

Anticipating this we have already commented on Dr. Thirkield's great service to the negro race and to the church. He began his work in the South at 27, when, with Mary Haven, daughter of Bishop Gilbert Haven, by his side, he went to Gamman to found it and later for 17 years to be its president.

He began with students and occupied not one chair, but the whole sofa of the institution. He has seen it grow to a property of \$50,000 and a fame worldwide. For two years, from 1898, he was general secretary of the Epworth League, when the general conference of 1900 combined the office with the editorship of the Epworth Herald, and Dr. Thirkield was returned to his life-work as a leader and friend of the negro race. He was elected corresponding secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society. That position he lays down to become president of Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Thirkield leaves the society at its high tide. The Conference collections were never so large as this past year. The income never so large and the prospects never more favorable.

He has accepted the presidency of Howard University, the leading institution in equipment, scope of curriculum and in endowment for the negro race. It occupies an elevated and beautiful site on the northern edge of the city of Washington, the campus comprising 20 acres, and is adjoining the reservoir lake. Its buildings and equipment are valued at \$1,000,000; it has a regular faculty of ninety professors and instructors and regular established schools in theology, law, medicine, liberal arts, a teachers' college and a commercial department.

Dr. Thirkield's election is hailed with satisfaction by the negro press, and rightly; he is sound to the core, a speaker of compelling eloquence, an authority

JULIUS R. MAYER,
N and 4th street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
DRUGS, MEDICINES AND
CHEMICALS.

We guarantee personal attention to prescriptions. Only the purest considered. Soda fountain free to drugs used. Lowest prices, quality all.

in his field, and a Christian whose white plume is far above suspicion. He has shown his courage in the South, and there he has made his strong friends. He still pursues the path providentially indicated in his early manhood. In that place of commanding power, a race and a church will wish him prosperity and length of days.

HELD IN SLAVERY IN FLORIDA CAMP.

Wilenski's Back, Scarred by a Negro Overseer's Whip, Shown in Court.

Benjamin Wilenski, of No. 7 Monroe st., has on his back a mass of scars from repeated whippings in turpentine and lumber camps of Florida, told a most remarkable story of practical slavery to United States Commissioner Shields.

He was the principal witness against S. H. Swartz, who has an employment agency at 113 First street and who was held in \$3,000 bail by the Commissioner on a charge of peonage. Wilenski's story has been substantiated to such an extent that the United States Government secret service men are preparing to make arrests in Florida.

Wilenski said he applied to Schwartz for work on June 5 and was induced to go south with fifty laborers. He was sent to Buffalo Bluff, twelve hours by train from Jacksonville. The men were kept at work from daybreak until it was too dark to see. Overseers beat the men unmercifully. Wilenski swore, and in proof offered as "exhibit" A, his back, a network of scars, some of which had not healed.

For fourteen days, he said, he was kept at this work, under guard of giant negroes armed with rifles and shotguns. The men were all kept in debt by the company store, and because of the debts the armed guards were kept. Under the Florida law any person owing a corporation and attempting to leave may be arrested.

Through a man who escaped Wilenski got a letter to New York to a friend who sent him \$30 by registered mail. He says the company deducted \$20 from the \$30, saying he owed the store. For his sixteen days' work he received absolutely nothing. He arrived in New York with typhoid fever.

Schwartz was much surprised when arrested and said the men had been employed on an order from the "Southern Agricultural Colonization Society" and the Italian-American Agricultural Association, of 160 Fifth avenue. Order blanks produced by Schwartz before Commissioner Shields show that Bishop Bonaventure F. Broderick, of Staatsburg-on-the-Hudson, was the employer.

Associated with him appears the names of Francis de Laziere, of 109 West 24th street, and B. T. Boch, of 160 Fifth avenue.

She Kept Her Word

OR
Levi Trooman

By Mrs. Arabella V. Chase, Author of
"A Peculiar People," Etc.
(Written Especially for THE WASHINGTON BEZ.)

When Miss Trooman and Miss Ontop left for the home of the former, Mr. Lear Ontop declined to accompany them on their journey. "I will help my chum by keeping at a safe distance."

CHAPTER IV.

The two ladies reached the home of Miss Trooman safely and imagine their surprise when the sound of their pet song, "I am Thine," greeted their ears. "My brother has a rich voice and sings well," said Miss Trooman to her friend as they paused to listen to his music. "I have fallen in love with the composer myself, since hearing my brother sing 'I am Thine' and would give something handsome to meet him."

"Why, my dear girl I am ready to say yes to the composer now if he'd dare to make known his identity and ask me," said Miss Ontop, "even if he is as poor as a church mouse, provided he is a gentleman."

Mr. Trooman knew that the two young ladies were listening to his music and did his best in order to make a deeper impression on Miss Ontop, and he received their congratulations with becoming modesty.

Miss Ontop was the first to reach the piano and lay hand on a sheet of music fresh from the publishers. Words can not describe the surprise of Miss Ontop. She trembled from head to foot. This is what she read on the front page:

I am Thine (High and low voice.)
Words and Music by Levi Trooman.
John & John, Publishers, Chicago, Ill.
When the ladies recovered from their surprise they could hardly muster strength to leave the drawing room. Mr. Trooman made a hasty exit as Miss Ontop had started for the piece of music and concealed himself from view and yet he saw how both ladies had acted.

The two over-surprised young persons ascended the stairs and changed their dresses and then sought Mrs. Trooman. She knew more than she expressed, when her daughter began to put questions to her.

As soon as Mr. Levi Trooman had received the check and the new copy of music from the publishers he told his mother all, even what Miss Ontop had said in a conversation to her cousin when he was trying to press his suit. Mrs. Trooman told her son to hold Miss Ontop to her word and claim her as his bride. "I have fallen in love with her and would not mind having her as one of my daughters," continued Mrs. Trooman, "and she and Juliet are as devoted to each other as they can possibly be." Mrs. Trooman laughed when asked by her son "how to dispose of Miss Juliet, who also had fallen in love with the same composer."

Attracted by the sweet strains of the violin issuing from some shrubbery near the house, Mr. Trooman started upon an investigation. He found Miss Ontop playing a piece of music which proved to be not only rich in pitch but also to be her own production.

After discussing the selection he asked her if she remembered what she had said to her cousin on the occasion of her reception at her home one evening.

"O, you were listening, were you? Why did you follow us?" questioned Miss Ontop.

Mr. Trooman told her all about his being where he was and why he did not move from his position. He described the piece of music he had sent to his sister while she was in Germany. He gave as a reason for not revealing to his sister his identity the advice of his publishers.

I had no idea you were the composer, but now it seems that I view the whole matter from its beginning. My cousin must have known that you were the composer when he was discussing the poverty of the composers. I said I did not object to poverty provided the person was a gentleman."

Mr. Trooman took pains and explained that he had put many pieces on the market without any name, but he had labored long and was willing to have his name on every one of his productions.

Miss Ontop said that she needed a great deal more time to consider the matter and Mr. Trooman was willing she should have all the time she required.

When Miss Ontop was asked to assist in rendering music, after her conversation with Mr. Levi Trooman, she would never sing the composition of Mr. Trooman, and he felt what he considered injustice to him and his work. He absented himself whenever he could saying that he was "so busy."

Juliet was ever ready to sing "I am Thine," because the author was her brother and she was proud of him.

No one was more surprised than Miss Ontop when Mr. Trooman said that he was going to see his publishers.

His sister had suggested such a course as a means of holding her friend to her word. The ruse worked wonders, for when Miss Ontop was asked to perform the evening previous to his departure she asked him to sing and play the piece which had made him famous.

Fate had her own way for doing things, so on this occasion when they were alone Mr. Trooman said he hoped that Miss Ontop would be willing to give her answer when he returned. She made no reply but taking the music from the instrument entitled "I am Thine," she handed it to Mr. Trooman saying, "This is my answer." I do not think I should tell you what happened. Suffice it to say that the two never rendered that piece of music more skillfully than at that time.

Miss Ontop said there was only one thing more that could be done to add to her happiness. She wished that her cousin Lear and Juliet Trooman would sing the same song to each other. But her cousin said there was no music in him, and was too much engrossed in the law firm of Weil and Ontop. To marry only meant that he was to kill all the music in the lady he married. He made a vow and intended to keep it.

Miss Juliet had promised to wed the son of her father's brother as soon as he completed his musical course in Oberlin, but Miss Ontop thought the engagement should be broken, as it was something terrible for first cousins to marry each other.

Today there is a family reunion being held on the estate of Real Ontop, and Lear, his son, is surrounded by a host of nieces and nephews, while in the drawing room Mr. Levi Trooman is seated at the piano playing and singing and his wife, Bettie, is playing on the violin the obligato to "I am Thine."

The End

ITEMS ON THE WING.

The first representative national rifle tournament that America has ever seen will be held at Sea Girt, N. J., range from August 27 to September 6.

Jimmy Britt (white) thinks that Joe Gans will win in the coming bout with Nelson. The main thing is for Gans to make the required weight.

The People's Trust Company of Philadelphia will open a night and day bank at 2nd and Walnut streets within the next fortnight.

The Emperor of Germany caused the tomb of Charlemagne, first Emperor of Germany to open in order that two valuable pieces of embroidered silk in which the bones were draped could be photographed for the Royal Museum of Industrial Arts.

Late returns show that Senator S. M. Cullom of Illinois and Mann and Lorimer for Congress were winners in the recent election.

June 25, 1876, the first telephone was exhibited at the Centennial at Philadelphia.

In Brazil, S. A., there are many fine dressed colored people. There is no prejudice against the colored brother. He has all the social and civil rights as a citizen.

The colored women servants of Norfolk, Va., have raised on their wages. They claim that as the white man has raised the rent and the cost of living, they must have more money. The same move should be made here in the District of Columbia.

Missouri has no acute race problem. The negroes of Missouri are decreasing in number and increasing in character and efficiency. The older generation is disappearing; the younger is different. There is improvement.

The Knights of Jerusalem gave a big excursion to Somerset Beach last Tuesday.

The colored troops under the direction of Major A. D. Brooks made fine movements in camp.

The bank will receipt for all moneys received. Attorney J. W. Wetmore is organizing his legal forces and will have one of the most important and well prepared cases in hand to report at the New York meeting. The negro over the whole country is going to make one supreme effort and the world will know how grieved and how near the verge of despair we are, and how determined we are to free ourselves from the political serfdom into which we have been driven by American prejudice.

Write to Dr. L. G. Jordan, Afro-American Council Headquarters, 726 W. Walnut street, Louisville, Ky., for any information and let the race show its willingness to pay the needed price for its second emancipation.

The report of the United States Secret Service shows 356 arrests. Of these 162 were convicted, 46 are waiting action of grand jury, 29 were acquitted, 19 ignored, 5 not pressed and 4 discharged.

MINER GETS MEDAL.

Carnegie Reward of \$1,200 Will Pay Mortgage on His Home.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—William Watkins, a young mine worker of Edwardsville, near here, is the first anthracite miner to receive the Carnegie medal for heroism and \$1,200 from the fund. This is a recognition of his act of heroism on September 3, 1904, when he saved the lives of three men at the imminent risk of death. He was greatly surprised by the news that the medal was to be given him.

There had been an explosion in the No. 4 colliery of the Kingston Coal company. As the workers rushed out of the mine Watkins realized that three men were at the bottom of the slope where the explosion occurred might be alive. He turned back and came to his comrades to stand by to help, he rushed down the slope.

"The explosion had knocked out the props," he said, "and the roof was falling. The black damp was gathering, and I knew I had to work quick. Brinker Davis was burned bad, so was Joe Vincent, while Reese Williams was caught under a car which had been blown on top of him. I could not pull him out. The only way was to lift the car. I tried three times before I could get it up a bit and he managed to wriggle out. Davis and Vincent were wild crazy. They all recovered and are working in the mines now."

C. T. Mathews, of 93 Water street, New York city, a wealthy Welshman who takes a great interest in his countrymen, heard of Watkins' heroism through friends and was so impressed that he gave Watkins a handsome gold medal himself, and later brought the cable to the notice of the Carnegie hero fund commission.

The \$1,200 which Watkins will get will just pay off the mortgage on his house.

PLAN COLONY IN TEXAS.

Big Tract to Be Sold by Farmers from Europe.

Chicago.—A tract of land comprising 25,000 acres has been purchased near Raymondville, Tex., on the Gulf Coast railroad, for the colonization of farmers from France, Belgium, Switzerland and Holland. The land was purchased by A. M. Davidson, of Chicago, and the colonists are being found by his eminence, Mr. J. R. Vlatte, right reverend archbishop and primate of the Old Roman Catholic Church in the United States.

The plan of the archbishop, who makes his headquarters in Chicago, is to colonize the tract with people of his own religious faith. Ninety acres have been set aside in the center of the tract and upon this will be erected a monastery and a cloister for the education of priests and for the preparation of young men for the ministry. The archbishop will be at the head of the monastery.

It is the purpose of those who are carrying on the project to allot the land to the immigrants in 40-acre tracts, which is the largest farm one man can handle in that section of the country. From France grape growers are to be taken to secure experienced agriculturists or horticulturists. The archbishop will superintend the selection of the colonists and see to it that no undesirable immigrants are brought in.

NO BAN ON SMALL SOLDIERS.

Government Lowers the Standard to Admit Porto Ricans.

Washington.—Concession to the slight stature of the Porto Ricans is made in a general order just issued by the general staff of the army providing that five feet two inches shall be the minimum height of men admitted to the Porto Rican provisional regiment. Heretofore the minimum height for the regular army has been five feet five inches, which is the height required for admission to the regular army in the United States. The new order does not extend to officers of the Porto Rican regiments, who will still be required to come up to American standards.

Other minimum measurements are also reduced by the general order in proportion to the height. Recruits five feet two inches tall are required to have a chest measurement of 32 inches at expiration and mobility of the chest amounting to two inches. One hundred and twenty-four pounds is fixed as the minimum weight for this height.

INFANT IN ARMS AT NINE.

Child's Development Ends When He Is Eighteen Months Old.

Harrisburg, Pa.—A nine-year-old boy, whose development was arrested when 18 months old, just as he was beginning to walk and talk, was a "case" at the Harrisburg hospital. The boy's name is Ivan Imbler and he resides in Middletown with his grandmother, who brought him to the hospital for treatment.

She carried him in her arms, for he is no bigger than an infant. She said that for the first 18 months of his life he was bright and growing like other infants, but suddenly his growth, physical and mental, ceased, and he has remained as he was ever since.

Hospital surgeons say it is one of the strangest cases ever called to their attention, although a 45-year-old "baby" died in England recently. The grandmother treated the boy as if he were the veriest infant.

LIVES ALONE IN HOUSE IN TREE.

Novel Means of Man to Get Rid of Hay Fever.

Sydney, Cape Breton.—Warren Carroll, a coal prospector, who has been operating in the vicinity of the Cheticamp river, south of Grande Etang, tells of meeting a man in the barren lands who has been living in a tree for three summers because he believes it will cure his hay fever.

Carroll says that the man, who claimed that his name was Strong, and that he came from St. John N. B., "had built himself a comfortable cabin" of one room in the branches of a giant hemlock and was thoroughly enjoying life. The house was set about 40 feet from the ground and was reached by several ladders, which were spiked against the sides of the tree trunk.

In the cabin was a bed made of boughs, a stove, constructed out of sheet iron, three looking-glasses, a lamp, three rustic chairs and 36 cushions stuffed with balsam needles. The place was as neat as though kept by a woman and was built so that there would be no waste space.

Strong was rather reticent, but Carroll learned enough to convince him that the man was in his right mind and that he really believed the "tree cure" was doing him good. He said he couldn't explain why the hay fever would not attack him as long as he lived in a tree, but that it was a fact and he took advantage of it. He lived mostly on fish and game, but he had some vegetables stored away in hollow tree trunks near by.

BRUISES TAKE TO THE HIGHWAY.

She Bear, Two Cubs and Umbrella Give Workmen a Scare.

Stroudsburg, Pa.—"Look!" There comes a woman under an umbrella, with two kids, moseying down the track!" exclaimed Wilson Ellenberger, who was helping some other men load cars on the railroad near here.

"Well, that's a funny looking woman, then!" retorted his nearest companion, shading his eyes as he scrutinized the distant but approaching trio. The "woman and kids" turned out to be a she bear and her two cubs, which approached near enough to the workmen to be scared, then took to the woods.

Just over the divide, in Luzerne county, the other day a big black bear appeared in the middle of the highway as Charles Maurer and family were driving over the mountains. Their horses balked and snorted, whereupon Maurer, his wife and children jumped out, frightened, with the exception of seven-year-old Margaret, who, before her parents knew what she was doing, ran down the road toward the bear and approached to within ten or fifteen feet of it, when it turned and ran.

PORTRAIT OF "DAVY" CROCKETT.

Bought of John S. Wise and Hung in the Historic Alamo.

Austin, Tex.—It was recently ascertained by the officers of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas that John S. Wise, Jr., a native of Virginia, now living in New York, was the owner of an original portrait of David Crockett, who was prominent in the early history of Texas. An investigation on the part of the Daughters of the Republic established the authenticity of the picture and it was found that it was painted from life in 1832, when Crockett was a member of congress from Tennessee, by John G. Chapman, a noted American artist. There are only two original pictures of Crockett in existence. The other, by Darragh, is in the national capital at Washington. The portrait which Chapman painted was purchased by Mr. Wise many years ago. As a result of negotiations entered into by representatives of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas and Mr. Wise, the portrait was recently purchased from him for \$1,000. It arrived in Texas a few days ago and has been hung in the historic Alamo at San Antonio.

THIS AUTOMOBILE SAWS WOOD.

Owner Says the Machine Combines Business and Pleasure.

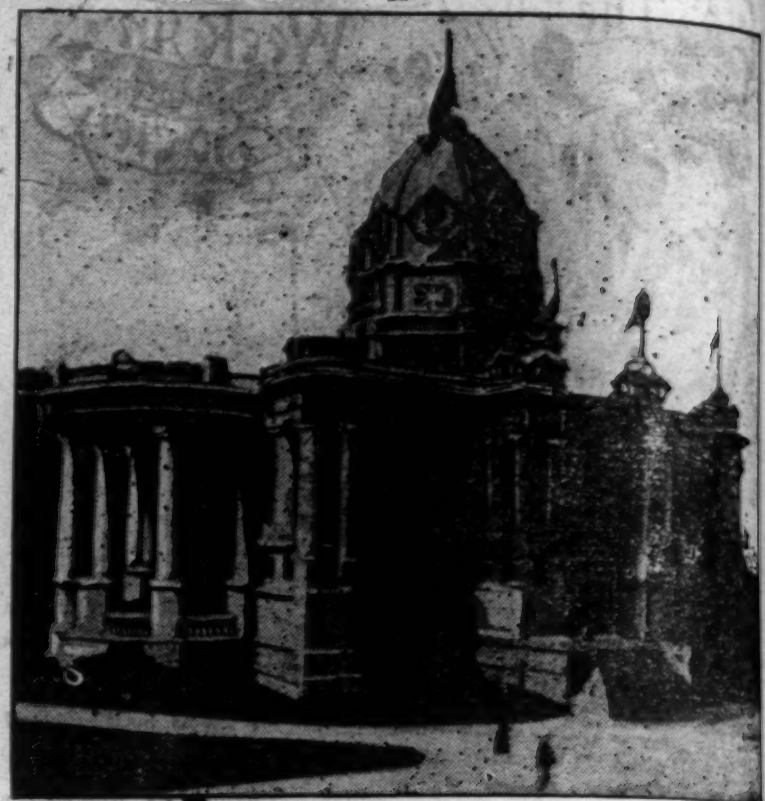
Indian Orchard, Mass.—Andre Laroche has shown inventive genius by devising a means whereby he can use his automobile both for travel and for a wood-sawing machine. Laroche recently obtained a second-hand ten-horsepower automobile in a trade. His financial position not being such that he could afford to maintain the automobile for pleasure purposes alone, he attached a circular saw to the rear of the body in such a manner that he can connect it with the engine. He now goes about the town sawing wood by the cord, and in the evening detaches the saw and rides for pleasure.

Formerly he used a horse in sawing wood, but he says the automobile is far better. He can cut a cord of wood, he says, in less than half an hour.

Telephones Installed at Play.

London.—To enable young married women, if they become anxious, to telephone home and inquire as to the condition of their children, telephones are fitted in every private box at the Coliseum. It is a common thing at the opera and many West End theaters to see a group of women waiting their turn at the telephone between acts, says London Opinion, just "to have a word with nurse."

Pan-American Conference, at Rio Janeiro, Brazil



The third session of the Pan-American conference, at which Secretary Root is representing this country, met at Rio Janeiro, Brazil. The sessions are held in the Brazilian pavilion at the St. Louis exposition which was removed to Brazil after the close of the great fair. Aside from Secretary Root the members of the delegation from this country are Edmund J. James, president of the University of Illinois; Leo S. Rowe, professor of political economy in the University of Pennsylvania; Julio Larrington, resident commissioner of Porto Rico to the United States, and James S. Harlan, a lawyer, of Chicago, and son of Associate Justice John M. Harlan, of the United States supreme court. They were officially received on their arrival.

JAPAN TO TRY EXPERIMENT.

Country Will Nationalize All Lines of Business—Manchurian Trade to Be Captured.

Washington.—That Japan is preparing to nationalize all the industries of the country is indicated by advices received by the bureau of manufactures. This move, which is one of the greatest experiments in the world's history, includes the protection, supervision and development of the various lines of business, all under the direct charge of the government. The provision for the nationalization of the railways is only a single step in the great plan.

The question of Manchurian development has received careful attention, and now it is proposed that a company shall be formed by the government and private capitalists jointly for operating the railways, mines and forests there. Americans who are striving for the trade of the orient will discover that they are in commercial conflict with the Japanese nation itself.

A great guild of cotton manufacturing companies has been formed to capture the Manchurian trade. The government will make the loan through the Yokohama Specie bank, without limitations as to the amount, not only on cotton textiles, but on matches, cement, beer, marine products, lumber and other goods to be exported to Manchuria at the rate of four and one-half per cent. The government will pursue a similar policy with regard to Korea.

TOWN IS TAKING TO BEER.

Water Supply Blamed for Increase of Appendicitis and Paralysis.

Corning, N. Y.—"This city's water supply is responsible for much of the appendicitis prevalent here," is the declaration of Dr. F. S. Swain, secretary of the City Medical society. "Not only does it cause appendicitis but it is also responsible for nine-tenths of the paralysis cases as well as heart disease and gall stones."

This indictment of the drinking water of Corning is concerned in by other members of the medical association. It is explained that the percentage of alkali in the water is high and when it gets into the human system causes a scaly formation in the arteries. The scale becomes brittle, breaks off and the little particles are carried in the blood to the brain, causing paralysis; to the liver, causing gall stones, and to the appendix.

Decline in Exports of Oil.

Washington.—A large decrease in the exports of petroleum during May is shown in the government reports. This follows a large decrease in April, and the decline is explained as due in part to heavy shipments in preceding months. The falling off has been most marked in the shipments to the far east, where the American oil has to meet the competition of the Samatra product. The exports during the first five months of the present calendar year were 483,898,710 gallons, an increase of more than 32,000,000 gallons over those of the corresponding period of the previous year. More than half the increase was in illuminating oil.

New Fruit Shows Fright.

London.—A Philadelphia newspaper announces the discovery of an extraordinary fruit which has grown on a native tree known as the carouder. When squeezed it utters a sort of articulate cry; when scratched it shudders. It is about the size of a peach, and the paper from which the description is taken suggests that it is part animal and part vegetable.

NICKNAME FOR OKLAHOMA.

Papoose, Indian, Lobo, Mistletoe, Squaw Men, Eagle and Twin State Are Suggestions.

Guthrie, Okla.—In a sense Oklahoma and Indian territory can be likened to a couple engaged to be married, with the wedding date set for July 4, 1907, for then, and not till then, will they become one state, the forty-sixth of the union. Meanwhile the people collectively are thinking up suggestions as to a fitting nickname for the new state. Although numerous catchy names have been mentioned, yet the prevailing opinion seems to be that it should in some manner refer to the Indian, as this will be the last state carved out of the old Indian country.

Among the suggestions are "Papoose," "Indian," "Eagle," "Mistletoe," "Lobo," "Squaw-men" and "Oklahoma." According to Green McCurtain, the Indian governor of the Choctaw Indian nation, "Oklahoma" is a Choctaw word, meaning red people; okla for people, and homma for red. It was suggested by Allen Wright, a fullblood Choctaw Indian, one of the framers of the treaty with the United States in 1866. The proper pronunciation of "Oklahoma" is "Owe-klah-homa." Three recognized dictionaries differ as to the pronunciation of the word, but as it is an Indian word, the people of Oklahoma prefer the Indian pronunciation, which is above given.

JACKSON'S HEAD STOLEN.

Part of Historic Statue Formerly Figurehead of Constitution Gone.

Lowell, Mass.—Who stole Andrew Jackson's head? This is what perplexes the Lowell police and the members of the Bowers family, who occupy the handsome estate of Willow Dale. The statue of "Old Hickory" has a fine historic record, which was little thought of by the vandals, who thought it a joke to make away with the head.

The great statue of Gen. Jackson, which stood nearly 50 years at the entrance of the Dale, was originally the figurehead on the famous old frigates Constitution, "Old Ironsides." "Way back on July 2, 1834, the head was removed from the figure while it was yet on the Constitution, and for 27 years it remained headless.

In the early sixties it was purchased with a lot of other relics from the back room of the establishment of a wood carver in Boston, where it had lain for years after being removed from the war vessel by the late Jonathan Bowers. On July 2, 1861, Mr. Bowers had another head placed on it, and it was set up in the grave.

Uses Sea Water; Faces Fine.

Boulogne.—A woman who took two buckets of water from the sea to bathe her child, in accordance with the doctors' orders, was astonished to receive an official warning from the customs officers threatening to fine her for breach of the law. There had been discovered an unrepented law of Louis XIV, forbidding the taking of sea water lest these taking it extract the salt, and thus defraud the government of the salt tax. The woman has written a declaration of the purpose for which the water was obtained in order to secure an official permit to use sea water.

Gold Found at Lowest Depth.

Melbourne, Australia.—A specimen of gold bearing quartz mined from the lowest depth on record is to be seen at the mines department here. It was obtained from the new Chace railway mine at Bendigo at a depth of 422 feet. It is an excellent sample of auriferous stone, and 27 loads taken from the same depth were crushed for a yield of 21 ounces; 14 pennyweights gold. This is a record not only for Australia, but for the world.

ON THE TROCHA LINE

CHANGES THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN CUBA.

Famous Old Blockhouses of Spanish War Memory, Turned into Homes, Warehouses and Showers Baths by the People.

Havana.—Go back eight years. Paint in your fancy the beautiful, luxuriously indolent island of Cuba in the convulsive clasp of war and Weyler. Weyler, the tyrant, Weyler the butcher, Weyler, the accursed, whose very memory the Cubans vain would erase from their history. Across the narrowest part of central Cuba, from the south to beyond Moron on the north, you see stretched the famous—or infamous—Trocha, that impassable line of barbed wire, designed to prevent the insurgents of the west from joining forces with their comrades in arms of the east.

A kilometer apart blockhouses crowded with Spanish soldiers rise like sentinels. The groans of the dying and the stench of the dead are everywhere, for the wholesale devastation of the land along the Trocha by the Spanish soldiers, accompanied by shocking atrocities, has acted as a boomerang, and the men themselves are daily dying of starvation and the disease so rampant in tropical close quarters, where the lack of proper sanitation quickly brings its dire result.

At every ten miles is a Spanish barracks with a thousand eyes to spot the daring rebel, who, in the intense jealousy that precedes a Cuban dawn, ventures to force himself through the barricades with a message to those comrades across the line. Poof, bang! and another body is ready for the vultures which haunt the Tro-



TROCHA BLOCKHOUSE NOW A CUBAN HOME.

cha—another man's hopes, loves and ambitions are ended!

Ring up the curtain on the scene in 1904 and note the changes. One can now go by train from Havana to Ciego de Avila, as sleepy a Spanish town, in the very center of the Trocha, as one can well imagine, as peaceful and lazy as if it had never beheld the outrage that were committed at its gate. The plaza does in the noonday sun; the palms wave languidly while the few inhabitants lounge about the doorways unaffected by the hum of American industry that can almost reach them from the north and from the south, or listen to the tales of some black veteran of the war. A cross line of railroad runs here—if, indeed, it may properly be said to do anything but creep—its single locomotive puffing its wheezy way once each day.

He who is in any haste to reach any given point along the Trocha, who desires to travel faster than the slowest freight that ever was conceived, will do well to take passage in the patient mule stage that is waiting, and from it view the fertile red land. The journey southward is marked as with milestones by the grim blockhouses still standing at kilometer intervals, but from the portholes and the turrets, where Mauser rifles once bristled, the tropical foliage often now forms a chevron-de-frise, and waves a gentle welcome in the trade wind that here sweeps across the island.

There is something almost pathetic in the contempt in which these once dreaded blockhouses are now held. Eight miles to the south of the railroad station is one that has been seized upon by a native family. Its watch tower has been torn down, and around it spreads an addition with thatched roof, the whole forming a modern Cuban residence of some local pretension, while at a little less distance in the other direction, an American settler has built a neat and attractive cottage and uses the blockhouse as a bathroom. He has a windmill, and has piped his water to the blockhouse, where each morning, standing upon a cement floor, he impudently takes his matutinal shower, careless of the structure's early history. Some of the larger blockhouses are now used by the farmers along the old Trocha line as storehouses for various commodities.

Chinamen Long Ago Had Red Hair.

John Chinaman of centuries ago had red hair and blue eyes. Prof. Gruenwedel of the Prussian exploration expedition to Chinese Turkestan reports Percy, with reinforcements, planted a field-plate to cover the retreat of the British troops, April 19, 1775. It is cut from granite and is patterned after the old-style cannon. It is located at the northerly corner of the lot on which the new high school building stands and points toward Lexington common. This marker was placed there not long ago by the historical society of the town.

MAY WIN FATHER'S SEAT.

Young Gorman Likely to Be Elected Senator from Maryland.

Baltimore, Md.—That Arthur Poe Gorman, Jr., may succeed his father, the late senator from Maryland, is the belief of his many admirers in this state.

Young Gorman first came into notice three years ago when his father was in Europe. The young man had wanted his party's support for the state senate, but his father had expressed the opinion that he had better be sent to the house of delegates. The son, in spite of this, took matters into his own hands, and after a fight in the convention, became the nominee.



ARTHUR POE GORMAN, JR.
(Young Marylander May Succeed His Father in the Senate.)

Ince for senator from Howard county and won the election by one of the largest majorities ever received by any Democratic candidate.

During the session of 1904 he took no very active part on the floor of the senate. His record during the next session, 1906, exceeded the hopes of even his most sanguine friends. Having made a careful study of the legislative game, he at once assumed the leadership and held the place through some of the most bitter fights ever fought in Maryland's legislative halls.

The greatest service he rendered the state was the passage of a resolution, offered by himself, for the investigation of the affairs of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company. This resulted in a complete rout of the corporation legislators and the gain by the state of \$2,500,000 for its holdings in the property of the road and reduced the state taxes from 23 cents to 16 cents on the hundred dollars.

When he introduced this resolution his critics intimated that he was not serious in the matter, but his strenuous defense of the measure on the floor of the senate and its final passage put them to shame.

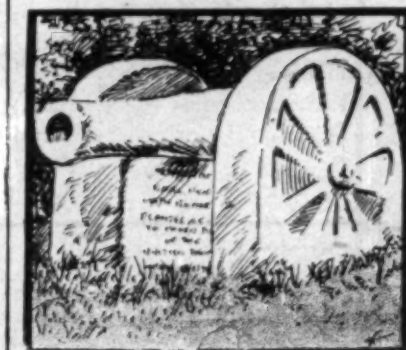
To-day Marylanders speak of him as the strongest possibility for the toga among the younger men of the state, irrespective of politics or party.

In the meantime Young Gorman is quietly conducting his law office and seemingly pays little attention to the whisperings of his friends. But those who know, say that two years hence, after a return to the senate, he will allow his name to be used as a candidate to succeed to his father's place, now being temporarily filled by Senator Whyte.

MARKS A HISTORIC SPOT.

Granite Model of Old-Style Cannon in Lexington, Mass.

Boston.—In Lexington is a stone cannon which bears the following inscription: "Near this spot Earl that they have found remains of persons belonging to a red-haired, blue-eyed race, evidently the founders of the temple in the Mingol caves, and



STONE CANNON IN LEXINGTON.

bearing marks of unmistakable Iranian origin. A number of huge iron swords also were discovered, and numerous Buddhist frescoes containing many figures. The temple, in fact, seemed to have a sort of Buddhist pantheon. Her von Lecoq has made an ethnological collection, which includes numerous specimens of ancient pottery and quantities of embroidery in ancient Turkish patterns.

Uncle Sam's Paper Bill.

One of the largest expenses connected with the government printing office is that for paper, nearly \$1,000,000 being spent for the 10,000 tons used every year. There are 100 different kinds of paper used. Nearly \$40,000 is realized from the sale of waste paper, consisting principally of sheets spoiled in the varied processes of manufacture.

Another Charge Against Autos.

English farmers have added another count to the indictment of motorists, with regard to the dust nuisance. They say that owing to the dust raised by motor cars it now takes a man two days to cut an acre of grass, as the scythe has to be sharpened more frequently. Before motor traffic was general, it is stated, this work was done in one day.

CHANGES IN CABINET

AMBASSADOR MEYER TO HEAD NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Envoy to Russia slated to Succeed Secretary Bonaparte, Who Will Take Post of Attorney General Moody.

Washington.—Rumors current some time ago that George L. Meyer, ambassador to Russia, would quit his post at St. Petersburg and become a member of the Roosevelt cabinet, are now fully confirmed. The latest news from St. Petersburg regarding Ambassador Meyer's plans indicate that the cabinet changes which will make room for him at the president's council table are not far distant.

It is probable that Attorney General Moody would have retired from the cabinet some time ago to engage in the private practice of law had not the anti-trust suits come to the front so prominently. Having taken an important part in the work of preparing for the trial of the Standard Oil cases Mr. Moody wishes to see the prosecution fully under way before relinquishing the portfolio.

Secretary Bonaparte is slated to succeed Attorney General Moody and Ambassador Meyer is slated to succeed Mr. Bonaparte as head of the navy department. The information that Ambassador Meyer has taken only a short leave from St. Petersburg only a short time, is regarded as assurance of the understanding between him and President Roosevelt respecting the secretaryship of the navy.

When Mr. Meyer becomes secretary of the navy—for it is regarded as so



GEORGE L. MEYER.
(Ambassador Who May Soon Enter the President's Cabinet.)

much of a certainty in Washington that it is hardly necessary to qualify it with any doubt—he will bring to that position an expert knowledge such as has not been possessed by any predecessor of recent memory. At the very present he is utilizing his position in the diplomatic service to make a systematic study of the general situation in Europe, and so will be able to take charge of the American naval service in a manner that would not be expected of a man chosen from private life here, no matter what his interest in it may have been or how zealous he might be in its upbuilding.

It may be taken for granted that Mr. Meyer is just the man President Roosevelt wants for his secretary of the navy, for the Roosevelt programme is to make the United States a sea power in keeping with its new position among the nations. With his intimate knowledge as to what the European powers are doing in the matter of their navies, gained through sources that could not be open to one in another position, Mr. Meyer, it is declared, should be in a position to compel extraordinary attention at the hands of congress when further plans for our naval programme are contemplated.

He will, moreover, strengthen the cabinet in other particulars from the Roosevelt point of view, for he is a personal friend of the executive—a Harvard chum—and, in addition to that, he has gone through a school of experience in the diplomatic service that will make him a valuable adviser in the greater affairs of state along with Root and Taft.

There has been a good deal of speculation as to who will succeed Ambassador Meyer at St. Petersburg. It would not be a surprise if he were followed there by Henry White, who was appointed ambassador to Rome when Ambassador Meyer was transferred to Russia. Russia as a storm center of world politics during the next few years will form a field for the diplomats of other nations, and the post will call for talent of a high order. Ambassador White's work as a member of the commission which represented the United States at the Moroccan conference last November was so eminently satisfactory that it is regarded as natural that he should be selected to perform another important mission, such as the Russian ambassadorship will be in the immediate future.

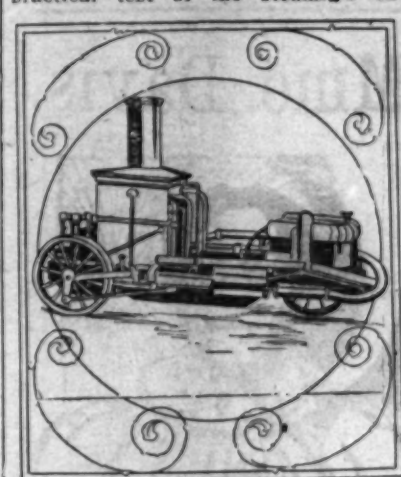
In the event that Ambassador White is transferred to St. Petersburg it is entirely probable that his successor at Rome either will be one of the present lesser lights in the diplomatic service or else there will be a change about which will afford opportunity for promotion somewhere else. Under the new order of things the policy of this government, as far as possible, is to make ambassadors and ministers out of those who have been trained in the diplomatic school as secretaries of embassies and legations.

WAS REGARDED AS A WONDER

First Steam Fire Engine in Boston Built in 1854.

Boston.—When the city fathers of half a century ago purchased the first steamer for the Boston fire department, it required over a year to complete the transaction, as negotiations were begun in February, 1854, and the machine did not reach here for the "try out" on March 3, 1855.

The cost of the ancient fire fighter was \$7,000. Its name was the Miles Greenwood. The corner of Tremont and Park streets was the scene of the practical test of the steamer's capacity to throw streams of water in comparison with hand engines.



BOSTON'S FIRST STEAM FIRE ENGINE.

A publication of January 14, 1855, thus tells the story of the purchase, and describes the machine:

"We present our readers with an accurate delineation of the new steam fire engine, invented by A. B. Lata, for which our city government appropriated the sum of \$7,000. The city of Cincinnati, which was the first to adopt this important invention, has three large engines in the process of construction. At an experimental trial in Cincinnati water was forced through a line of hose 600 feet in length, throwing a stream upon the roof of a 5½ story building, 112 feet high. At the same time six streams were in operation, throwing simultaneously 1,000 barrels of water per hour five stories high. Water was thrown in nearly a horizontal line 220 feet.

The machine is capable of being put in operation in five or six minutes after the fires are started.

"A very peculiar and important feature is that by which steam can be made to pass from the steam chamber through a pipe into a building before a fire is fully developed, thereby smothering it in its incipient stages. It has often been said that water occasions as much damage to property as fire, but by employing steam in this way, goods may be saved without any injury.

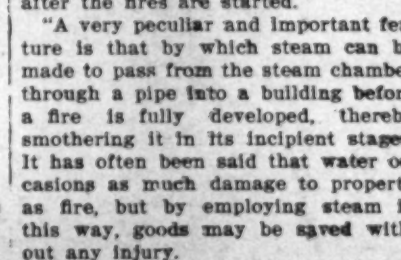
"The capacity of this engine is equal to that of six common engines, and while it is capable of throwing as much water, it ejects with much greater force and to greater heights and distances.

"We believe this machine is destined to work a complete revolution in the fire departments of great cities, and that before long every large city and town will have two or three of them. Doubtless there will be improvements introduced, but the name of the inventor of this new engine will ever be remembered as that of a public benefactor."

END OF AN OCEAN ROMANCE.

Bourke Cockran to Wed Daughter of Gov. Gen. Ide.

Santa Barbara, Cal.—Miss Annie L. Ide, eldest daughter of Gov. Gen. Henry C. Ide, of the Philippines, and Congressman W. Bourke Cockran, of



MISS ANNIE L. IDE.
(Daughter of Philippine Governor General Who Figures in a Romance.)

New York, will be married soon after the return of Gov. Gen. Ide in October. Bourke Cockran first met Miss Ide during the trip of the Taft party to the orient, Miss Ide and her sister joining the party at Manila and making the trip with it to Japan and China. On their return from the orient last fall Miss Ide and her sister came to Santa Barbara and last January Mr. Cockran came out from New York and in company with Miss Ide, her sister, and some friends from this city, made a trip through southern California and to the Grand canyon. It was on this trip that the romance which began on shipboard culminated in the engagement.

Women Make Good Inspectors.

The city council of Birmingham, England, has increased the number of women health inspectors from four to twenty, because of the excellent results achieved in the homes of the poor and in the factories.

HOW JONES WON OUT

SUCCESS OF YELLOWSTONE PARK GAME WARDEN.

By Experiments in Cross-Breeding Domestic Cattle and Buffalo He Has Propagated a New Animal.

New York.—When President Roosevelt made his last visit to the Yellowstone National park and wrapped himself in one of the new crossbred buffalo robes—as soft as silk and as large as a parlor rug—he expressed delight and astonishment. Years before C. T. (Buffalo) Jones, game warden of the Yellowstone park, began his experiments in crossing buffalo with domestic breed of cattle, and Mr. Roosevelt said if he could succeed in crossing that old-fashioned buffalo robe he would accomplish wonders. So when the president recently saw the immense silky robes, dark, curly and resplendent, like Russian sable, he told Mr. Jones he had fame before him.

So great has been the success of the experiment that the government has set aside an immense tract of land in Arizona for a ranch and the further development of these cross-bred buffaloes.

When Mr. Jones came to New York the other day to receive a cargo of black Galway cattle from Europe, he was asked for an interview.

"Well, I answer by giving an account of my experience. Leaving Bloomington, Ill., my native place, I settled in southwestern Kansas and established a cattle ranch. In 1885, during the terrible winter long to be remembered, I lost so many cattle that there seemed no future in the business.

"While hunting for the few scattered starlings left over in the spring,



C. T. "BUFFALO" JONES.
(Game Warden of Yellowstone Park, Who Has Bred a New Animal.)

I observed that while the plains were covered with dead herds as far south as Texas, in not a single case did I find a dead buffalo. They were fat and smooth, and I saw several small herds in what was then No Man's Land, now Oklahoma. Among the hundreds of thousands of dead cattle not one carcass of buffalo appeared. That set me thinking. I thought long and deep.

"Nature has taught buffaloes how to live and keep fat in the wildest weather. They will not only find plenty of grass after the fiercest blizzard, but if there is a shortage they will luxuriate on the roots of any kind of herbage, as well as bushes and the limbs and buds of cottonwood trees. No matter how terrible a blizzard may be, buffaloes turn their faces to the storm and will stand for days in a beating norther that would kill the fattest American cattle or drive them hundreds of miles southward.

"With these facts before me I determined to experiment, but I soon found that the secrets of nature are not to be had for the asking, and it was years before success seemed near.

"The craze for buffalo robes covered the plains with hunters, and it was not long before the American bison was nearly extinct. But for the government interference there would not be a buffalo alive to-day. When I began buffaloes were so wild there was nothing to do but capture the calves. I finally got 58 and began to hybridize crossing the buffalo bulls with domestic cows. Failure followed my first attempt, but I was not entirely discouraged, and at last out of 96 cows I managed to raise two calves.

"After years of experiment, I was able to save 60 per cent. of our calves. Still it was all uncertainty, and it was more by accident and awkwardness than anything else that I stumbled on the secret of successfully propagating the new breed of animals which I have named catalo—not cattle, as some people spell the name.

I now have an animal that is one-third larger than either of its ancestors—buffalo or cattle. The meat is delicious and the animals keep fat on any kind of food.

"It is a fact that all the hardy qualities of the buffalo are retained in breeding. The buffalo dominates; it is the strongest type, hence we have a breed that will actually live on sticks and straws, and does not care for high feeding or sheds or barns. Our cows keep so fat while running loose on the plains that we have to put them in corrals and cut off their feed during the breeding season to reduce flesh. Cows weigh a ton each and the steers average from 2,700 to 3,000 pounds. The fur of the catalo when bred with the black Galway stock, is like otter or beaver, and the duster equals the finest Russian sable.

NEGRO TO BECOME POTATO KING

Colored Kansas Farmer Educates Son to Succeed Him.

Des Moines, Ia.—Walter P. Groves, the colored young man who was graduated from the commercial department of Highland Park college this spring, was educated to sell potatoes. And that will mean no small task. His father, who lives on a farm near Kansas City, Kan., is known as "The Potato King," because he raises and sells more potatoes than any other man in the world. Besides his own production he buys potatoes and ships them. In Kansas City he maintains a commission office and employs



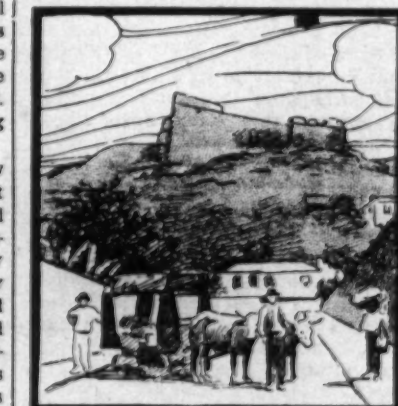
WALTER P. GROVES.
Negro Boy Who Is Destined to Become the World's Potato King.

some ten stenographers and bookkeepers in his office. Realizing that such a large business as his has grown to be needed a well trained head, he has been educating his son. The son, Walter, was first graduated from the Kansas Agricultural college. Then he came to Des Moines and took the commercial course so as to be equipped for business. He has returned to his home in Kansas City, Kan., and will take up the management of the business for his father. He will probably succeed his parent as the potato king. In college here he stood well in his classes.

A WHEELLESS, HORSELESS TOWN

Funchal, in Madeira Island, a Peculiar Place.

New York.—The town of Funchal, in the Madeira Islands, is a town with no horses and no wheeled vehicles. In traveling about one either drives in a sledge or is carried in a hammock. The streets and adjacent roads are paved with small and curiously smooth cobblestones, and from the first it was found that runners were better than wheels, both for speed and comfort. For instance, when you come to a hill, the oxen draw your sled to the top and are then unhitched; your driver



STREET SCENE IN FUNCHAL.

then proceeds to toboggan your conveyance gently down the other side, while the team trots on behind. Horses are not available in Funchal, as the nature of the cobblestone roads would soon ruin their feet. This is why the ox, with his flexible hoof, is the draught animal of Funchal.

For expeditions into the country the hammock is used. This is slung on a pole, carried on the shoulders of two men, and is perhaps the most comfortable conveyance in the world—no jar and no need to guide it.

ALLIGATOR IS NEAR EXTINCTION.

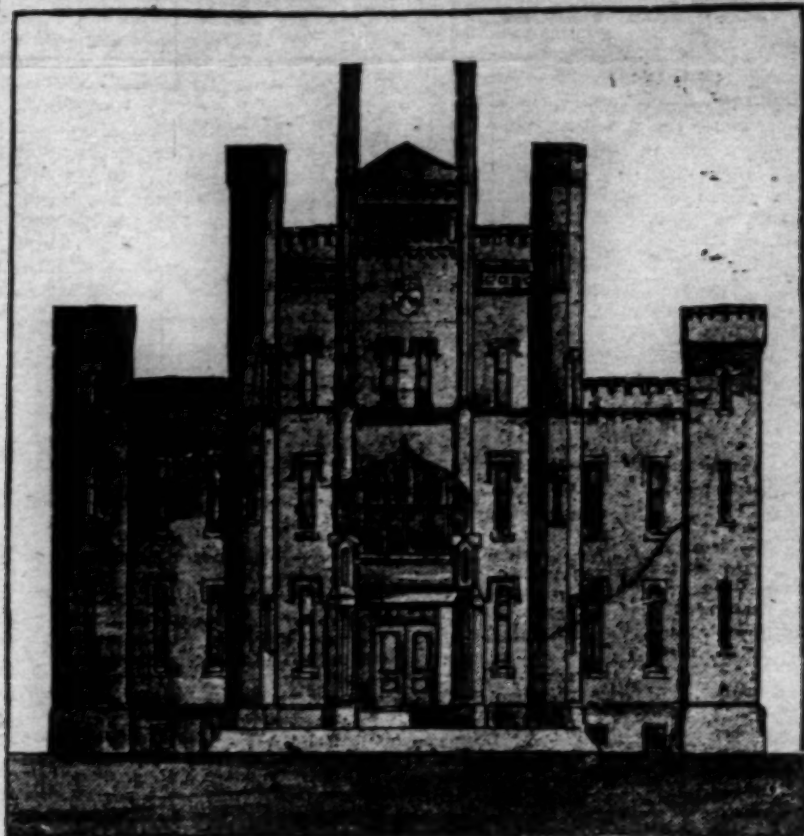
Demand for the Hides Causes Great Slaughter of Reptiles.

Washington.—The American alligator is likely to go the way of the American buffalo, and alligator hides may become as rare as eggs of the great auk, according to a report just issued by the department of commerce and labor. The consumption of alligator skins is greater now than ever before, approximately 250,000 hides annually. The quantity of alligators has been decreased in all of the southern states and it is declared to be only a question of a few years when it will be impossible to obtain the hides at a price that will warrant their employment in the manufacture of leather. It is estimated that the number of alligators in Louisiana is at least 30 per cent. less than 30 years ago.

Pledge for Workmen.

Keir Hardie, leader of the labor members of England's new parliament, has formulated a pledge which every labor member has signed. The pledge is that the member signing it will drink no alcoholic liquor while the house is in session. Most of the Irish members have also signed the pledge. There are no less than 170 members of the house who do not use alcoholic drinks.

PLAN OF PRIVATE PRISON FOR WHICH LOUIS A. GOURDAIN HAS BROKEN GROUND.



Louis A. Gourdain was the central figure the other morning in a peculiar little ceremony just outside the walls of the Joliet penitentiary. It was the ground-breaking for Gourdain's own private four-story prison, in which he intends, as he says, to serve out the term of four years and a half to which he was sentenced by the United States court for running a lottery game. The exterior of the "prison," which is to cost \$70,000, will present an aspect as severe and uninviting as that of the state penitentiary, but the interior, according to the plans, will be a combination of modern home comfort and institutional plainness. The exterior will rival an ancient bastille for loopholes and parapets, and the interior, or at least a part of it, will be luxuriantly appointed. There is to be a living-room and dining-room for Gourdain and a similar provision for the private warden whom Gourdain will install. An elaborately furnished workshop, where Gourdain says he will toil from day to day, and a cell of up-to-date structure are also provided for in the plans. There will also be a reception-room for women and a library, and in the basement will be an office room for the "warden," a boiler-room, a dining-room and a laundry.

QUEER MARRIAGE PACT

CONTRACT PROVIDES FOR A FIFTEEN YEAR PERIOD.

Who Shall Build Fires and When Guests May Come Stipulated in Agreement—Couple Happy Thus Far.

Des Moines.—Isaiah F. Harding and Mrs. Isabella Engelbrecht of Dallas county, Iowa, had not found smooth sailing upon the sea of matrimony, although both are, comparatively speaking, rich. Twice each had been married and twice divorced.

When, therefore, seeking a consolation prize, Harding asked Mrs. Engelbrecht to be his extreme caution attended her affirmative response. "We'd better lay down some rules to go by," she said, and Harding agreed.

The result was the most remarkable nuptial contract ever drawn in Iowa and, perhaps in the world. Veteran lawyers say they have never seen anything quite like it.

It arranges for almost every possible contingency that may arise in the wedded life of two people.

The contract plainly sets forth who shall build the fires, when the husband may bring home guests to meals, when the relatives of each shall visit them, how the money is to be divided, how often the wife may attend social functions without being scolded at—and ever fixes a limit to the number of possible future Hardings.

By observing in minutest detail the terms of this remarkable document Harding and his third wife have already enjoyed two months of life together without a cloud appearing in their matrimonial sky. The contract provides:

"That we, by the terms of this agreement, made this third day of May, A. D. 1906, between Isaiah Harding, of the county of Dallas and state of Iowa, party of the first part, and Isabella Engelbrecht, of the county of Polk and state of Iowa, of the second part, do hereby bind ourselves by this covenant to carry out entire and in detail the terms of this solemn obligation so that we, as man and wife may dwell together in peace and harmony so long as this said covenant shall be in force, to wit: From the said third day of May, A. D. 1906, until the third day of May, 1921, a period of 15 years.

"It is hereby agreed and stipulated between said Isaiah F. Harding, party of the first part, and said Isabella Engelbrecht, party of the second part, that if at the end of the fifteen years aforesaid described we or either of us shall have cause to believe that such union is not for the best interests of either of us the said same union shall be terminated by either party without further formality; providing that, if at any time during the period above set forth, either should wish to relinquish the bonds of matrimony such action shall not be taken except with due process of law.

"We hereby agree that we shall jointly and severally settle upon the children of each by former marriage one-half of the estate of each, the said one-half of the estate of the party of the first part to be settled upon his children and the said one-half of the estate of the party of the second part upon her children. Deeds and papers to this effect shall be duly signed, transferred and recorded upon the completion of this covenant. And this

shall be regarded as applying to personal property as well as real.

"And we hereby bind ourselves to the faithful performance of the following stipulations, as far as within us lies:

"Isaiah F. Harding, party of the first part, agrees that Isabella Engelbrecht, party of the second part, shall, upon her wedding to him, the party of the first part, receive each week the sum of \$15 with which to defray the household expenses, but it is understood that he, the party of the first part, shall furnish fuel and water.

"It is expressly understood that from this union shall come not more than three children. Upon the birth of each or any child the above amount of \$15 per week shall be increased three dollars per week.

"The party of the second part shall furnish domestic help and to assist her in this she shall be allowed the financial output of poultry and one cow from the farm herd. But if for any reason it shall be found necessary to dispense with domestic help, then it shall be the duty of the husband to build the fires and prepare the morning meals for six months throughout the winter and for the wife to build the fires and prepare the morning meals for the remaining six months of the year.

"Neither party shall invite guests to the house, except with the express permission of the other, and then not oftener than twice per week; relatives shall not be allowed to visit the family, except that relatives of the party of the first part shall be permitted to visit the home at any time within the first two weeks of the month of May; relatives of the party of the second part within the last two weeks of the month of October. This shall not relate in any way to the children of either of the parties of this covenant.

"If the parties to this covenant shall remove to the city to live it is agreed that in addition to the costs mentioned above party of the first part shall pay ice and gas expenses. Furthermore, it shall be the privilege of the party of the second part to attend two social functions each week, one of which, if the parties reside in the city, shall be the theater, and this expense shall be borne by the party of the first part.

"Each Sunday the party of the first part shall escort and accompany the party of the second part to church in the morning and again in the evening should she desire it.

"Party of the first part shall keep up the house insurance, keep the premises in good condition, furnish at all times respectable conveyance to and from town, see that both himself and wife are properly clothed, take an active part in any civic or rural improvement, and assist in any political movement for the general good. It is expressly declared that he shall vote according to the dictates of his conscience."

Goods All Displayed. It was in a railway carriage, and the company consisted of several commercial travelers and a staid and pompous old gentleman. Various efforts were unsuccessfully made by the knights of the road to draw their companion into conversation. At length one of them said:

"Come, sir, I know you are one of us. Tell us what you are traveling in."

"Sir," answered the old gentleman, facing his interlocutor calmly. "I am traveling in very objectionable and inquisitive company, and the carriage is full of my samples."—Stray Stories

Don't forget the little ones on the 19th.

E. MURRAY
REGULAR ONE DOLLAR
CREAM AT 90 CENTS PER
GALLON, CHURCHES, FAIRS
ETC. THESE PRICES GO INTO
EFFECT ON AND AFTER
APRIL 15th.

E. Murray, 1216 You street, N. W. Wholesale and retail.

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CARD READER.

TELLS ABOUT BUSINESS.

Removes Spells and Evil Influences

Re-unites the Separated and

Gives Luck to All.

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COLUMBIA ICE COMPANY.

John E. McGaw, President and

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Teacher's College

The Teachers' College of Howard University, Washington, D. C., offers the best courses of study for men and women desiring to become expert professional teachers of kindergartens, grades and industrial schools, high schools, normal schools and colleges.

Special attention is called to correlated courses in manual training, mechanical and architectural drawing, domestic science, domestic art and music. Courses of two and four years lead to diploma and degree respectively. Special course of one year for college graduates. Tuition \$10. Expenses small. Graduate assisted in securing positions.

For further information address Rev. L. B. Moore, Dean, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

THE TOLEDO BOWLING ALLEY

FIRST CLASS.

THE FIRST AND ONLY BOWLING

ALLEY FOR EVERYBODY

No Discrimination.—Opens August 22

631 G St. N.E.

JOHN HAYES, Proprietor.

A preliminary meeting of the Masonic Hall Building Association was held last Wednesday evening at Masonic Hall, 5th street and Virginia avenue southeast, to consider the matter of purchasing an additional hall in the West End. The constant growth of the Craft demands additional quarters.

STUDY

THE ORIGINAL SCHOOL. Instruction by mail adapted to everyone.

Recognized by courts and educators.

Experienced and competent instructors.

Takes spare time only. These

courses—Preparatory, Business, College. Prepare for practice. Will

better your condition and prospects in business. Students and graduates

everywhere. Full particulars and special offer

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THE SPRING CONVENTION

ROOM, OF LAW, DETROIT, MICH.

W. H. Marcus was hung at Charles-

ton, S. C., August 3. He was the first

white man hung in the county for fifty

years.

CHRISTIAN XANDER'S White Brandy

—Best for

—Preserving peaches.

\$2.50 gal.; 65c. qt.

Quality House

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For everybody at a lower than

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to us and investigate. Business strict-

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You have a loan now anywhere and

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Interest guaranteed to all.

We have the largest business in the

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We carry thousands of satisfied cus-

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SURE LOAN COMPANY

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A Square Deal FOR EVERYBODY

\$10 to \$300

On FURNITURE, PIANOS, TEAMS,

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you go to a reliable house. Why not

do the same thing when you borrow

money? We are an old-established

company, and treat everybody alike.

Isn't it worth your while to see us be-

fore dealing elsewhere? We pay off

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We also loan on plain note to sal-

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of loans to TEACHERS.

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928 F Street, N. W.

FORD'S HAIR POMADE

Formerly known as

"OZONIZED OX MARROW"

It is the only safe preparation known to us that

makes kinky or curly hair straight, as

shown above. Its use makes the most stub-

bly, harsh, kinky or curly hair soft,

pliable and easy to comb. These results

may be obtained from one treatment. It is

of Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED

OX MARROW") removes and prevents dandruff,

relieves itching, invigorates the scalp,

stops the hair from falling out, breaks the roots,

gives it new life and vigor. Being elegantly

perfumed and harmless, it is a toilet

necessity for ladies, gentlemen and children.

Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED

OX MARROW") has been made and sold contin-

uously since about 1880, and is the only hair

preparation of the kind that has been a

constant success. It is put up only in 50 cent

bottles, and is made only in Chicago and by us.

The genuine has the signature, Charles Ford, Pres-

ident, on each package. Beware of all others. Full di-

rections with every bottle. Price only 25c. per

bottle. Sold by druggists and dealers. If your drug-

gist or dealer is from his jobber or wholesale dealer

or send us \$1.00 for one bottle postpaid, or

\$1.00 for three bottles or \$2.00 for six bottles.

Money paid. No return. No exchange. No

change to all points in U.S.A. When order-

ing send postal or express money order, or

check, and enclose this paper. Write your name and

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The Ozonized Ox Marrow Co.

(Write genuine without my signature)

Charles Ford, Pres.

78 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Mrs. A. V. Chase, our Literary Editor,

is running a series of stories in this

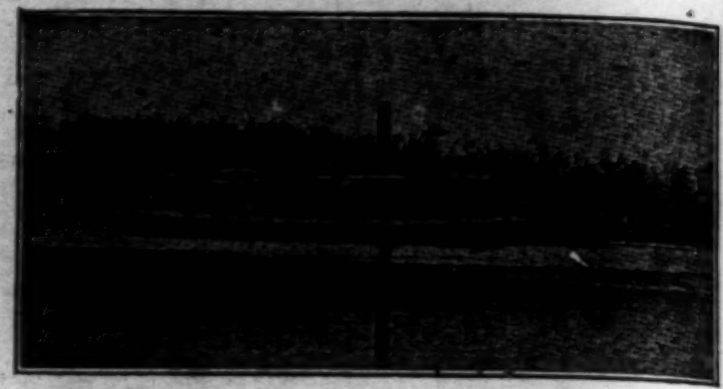
paper. The first one is "SHE KEPT

HER WORD, or LEVI TROOMAN."

EXCURSIONS

TWO EXCURSIONS ON ONE FARE

Grand Family Excursion Wednesday August 29th, 1906, to S. Merser Beach Va., Fifty miles down the Potomac.



Families and friends desiring, will be landed at the Beach, after which the Steamer (Jane Moseley) will proceed many miles beyond, thus insuring a delightful day's outing to adults and children, and virtually two excursions in one.

Fare for the round trip..... 50 cents.

Children under 14 years..... 25 cents.

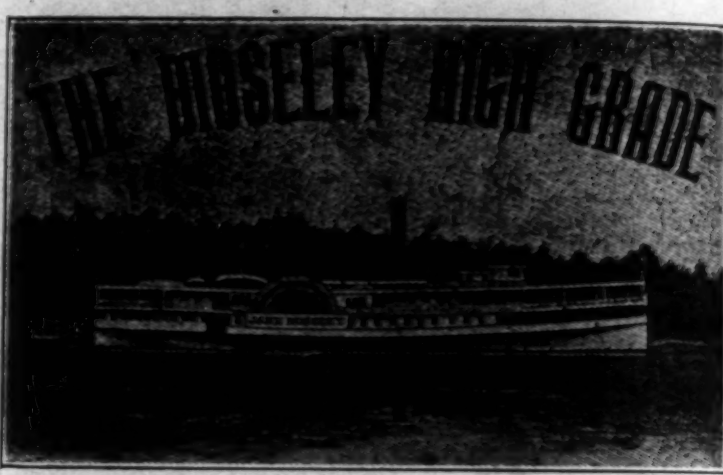
The Jane Moseley will leave her wharf, foot of 9th street, S. W., at 9.30 o'clock A. M.

Proceeds for the benefit of St. Luke's P. E. Church.

No postponement on account of weather.

EXCURSION COMMITTEE ST. LUKE'S P. E. CHURCH.

The Jane Moseley Steamboat Co



The colored race is advancing in business.

In the District of Columbia they now control a first-class side-wheel steamer, "Jane Moseley," 200 feet long, 35 wide, equipped with 30 staterooms, lighted by electricity, licensed and inspected by the U. S. Government inspectors to carry excursion parties to all points on the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River. The steamer has larger and better accommodations than any other steamboat that is for charter to the colored race.

All churches, organizations and private parties who contemplate giving excursions should investigate this enterprise and get all information concerning terms and accommodations before chartering any other boat.

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Sale of Carpets

An opportunity for you to save big money on floor coverings. We make a clean sweep of all our stock once a year, and the price cutting is vigorous and genuine, as many of our customers have found out in past years. You can have the rugs delivered when you wish, and we make no charge for sewing or laying—we don't even charge for the waste in matching figures.

Peter Grogan